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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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2 October 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

JAPAN, USSR STALL ON TERRITORIAL, TRADE ISSUES

OWO62042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1910 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tokyo, 6 September (XINHUA)--Japanese and Soviet vice foreign ministers ended their 2-day talks here today without reducing the two countries' differences over substantial issues, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry sources.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Shinichi Yanai said that it was regrettable that the Soviet Union refused to negotiate with Japan on the northern territory issue. But Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa replied, "as we have told you many times, there is no change in our position on the so-called territorial issue."

Japan's four northern islands off Hokkaido are still occupied by the Soviet Union and Japan regards the territorial issue as the biggest obstacle to improving bilateral relations, Yanai said.

Kapitsa proposed to set up a mechanism for regular political consultations as Moscow has had with France and Italy. But Yanai was cool to the proposal.

Kapitsa also expressed dissatisfaction over the low level of bilateral trade and called for its expansion. Yanai said that he saw no prospects of a major boost in bilateral trade.

CSO: 4000/379

UNITED STATES

REAGAN'S POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

HK140038 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 6

[Commentary by staff reporter Zhang Yunwen [1728 0061 2429]: "Reagan Makes a Little Detour on the South Africa Issue"]

[Text] On 10 September, U.S. President Reagan announced his decision to impose limited economic sanctions against South Africa. This decision embraces the larger part of measures stipulated in the Congressional sanctions law. Therefore, this has made an impression on the public that a great change has taken place in Reagan's policy.

The South African authorities are stubbornly pursuing their apartheid policy and brutally suppressing protesters in disregard of protests in the country and abroad. This has caused the situation to become increasingly unstable. The differences of opinion on the South Africa issue within the Republican Party, between the Republican senators and the White House, and among government functionaries have become more serious due to the deterioration of the situation in South Africa.

It was disclosed that Reagan's decision was made after a long debate between the White House and State Department officials. Some extremely conservative figures in the Republican Party are strongly opposed to imposing any type of sanctions against South Africa and maintain that economic sanctions will lead to the collapse of the South African authorities. However, some White House and State Department officials are worried that U.S. moves siding with the South African authorities, which would actually be moves supporting the apartheid system, will arouse widespread hatred among the black people of South Africa and the people of other African countries. If this happens, the United States would lose all its influence on South Africa, a country of strategic importance.

In early August, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a compromise bill proposed by the Senate and the House of Representatives on imposing sanctions against South Africa. According to the agenda of Congress, the first matter for the Senate to attend to when it resumes its fall session is to put this bill to the vote. As waves of protest in the United States against the atrocities of the South

African authorities are increasing, many Republican senators who are faced with the question of reelection in 1986 have been forced to consider the feelings of the voters. Therefore, they have strongly claimed that even if the President vetoes the bill, Congress will override the veto by an overwhelming majority. In regard to certain issues including the South Africa issue, Reagan had harbored the intention of launching an "offensive" against Congress when his vacation was over, but unexpectedly, strong pressure from Congress came to bear upon him. Public opinion generally maintains that Reagan's rushing to announce the decision on imposing limited sanctions against South Africa before the Senate puts the bill to the vote is using offense as a means of defense in the hope of preventing a "predictable embarrassing failure" if it would lead to a showdown in Congress.

Of course, it is too early to say that a great change has taken place in Reagan's policy toward South Africa. Reagan asserted that he will not give up the policy of "constructive engagement," which he has retermed a policy of "active and constructive engagement." Senators in Congress responded to Reagan's decision in different ways. Principal Republican senators were of the opinion that the President "has changed his tune." However, some Democratic senators and a number of Republican senators said that Reagan's move was a "tactic" to evade the unanimous action taken by the two parties in Congress and that the sanctions were "verbal sanctions without teeth." Black leader Jackson maintained that the President's orders were aimed at "ending protests rather than the apartheid system."

CSO: 4005/1432

UNITED STATES

U.S. PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES SANCTIONS AGAINST RSA

OWO92014 Beijing XINHUA in English 1959 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, 9 September (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan, faced with overwhelming pressure from congress, today announced a series of economic sanctions against South Africa.

Regan announced the following measures, which become effective 11 October:

- a ban on all computer exports to military, police, and other apartheid-enforcing agencies;
- a prohibition on exports of nuclear goods or technology, except for items needed for health and safety or for international atomic energy agency safeguard programs;
- a ban on loans to the South African Government, except loans which would promote the welfare of all South Africans;
- consultations under the general agreement on tariffs and trade that could lead to a ban on U.S. sales of the kruggerand gold coin;
- creation of an advisory committee of distinguished Americans to provide recommendations on measures to encourage peaceful change in South Africa;
- a ban on U.S. Government export assistance to any American firm in South Africa, employing more than 25 persons, which does not adhere to the comprehensive fair employment principles.

President Reagan said in his statement that he took a set of steps designed and aimed against the machinery of apartheid, without indiscriminately punishing the people who are victims of that system.

After signing the executive order, Reagan told reporters he was not abandoning his policy of "constructive engagement," an attempt to reform South Africa through quiet diplomacy rather than sanctions.

Noting he might now use the term "active, constructive engagement," Reagan said "the problems of South Africa were not created overnight and will not be solved overnight, but there is no time to waste."

Reagan also announced today he was sending ambassador Herman Nickel, recalled 3 months ago, back to Pretoria with a message to South Africa underlining Washington's grave view of the crisis there.

Observers here noted that Reagan's announcement today was a compromise between his administration and congress.

Reagan has repeatedly threatened to veto sanction legislation on the grounds that it would hurt rather than help South Africa's 21 million blacks. The legislation passed the house, and the senate had been expected to vote on it this week.

With the new sanctions, similar to those in the pending legislation, a major confrontation between the administration and congress could be avoided.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Dole has said he would seek to postpone voting on economic sanctions if Reagan agreed to put most of them into effect administratively. Dole said he would try to postpone the senate vote on the bill until next spring.

CSO: 4000/379

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPAN TO AID PRC IN SATELLITE BROADCAST SYSTEM

OW031243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 September, KYODO--Reiichi Takeuchi, visiting director general of Japan's Science and Technology Agency, will inform Song Jian, chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, Wednesday of Japan's readiness to cooperate in the development of a satellite broadcasting system in China.

The Japanese minister will formally convey Tokyo's decision to accept a Chinese survey mission for studying Japan's system of broadcasting via satellite, Japanese sources here said Tuesday.

China's wish to send such a mission to Japan was made known when Song met with Takeuchi on the occasion of a Japan-China ministerial conference, held in Tokyo in July this year.

Japan intends to extend maximum possible cooperation for development of a satellite broadcasting system, especially earth station facilities, although transfer of technology related to satellites proper is difficult because of techniques introduced from the United States, the sources said.

The new move will expand Japan-China cooperation into the field of space development in the wake of the conclusion of a bilateral agreement in July which opened the way for Japan's cooperation in construction of atomic power stations in China.

China is rushing establishment of satellite communication and broadcasting networks to cover its vast territory.

CSO: 4000/378

NORTHEAST ASIA

GU XIULIAN VISITS SINO-JAPANESE WAR EXHIBIT

OW070631 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpt] An exhibition of historical data and materials on the War of Resistance against Japan waged in Jiangsu opened in Nanjing yesterday. The exhibition was jointly sponsored by the Jiangsu Provincial Archives Center, the Nanjing Military Region's Archives Center and the archives centers in Nanjing, Zhenjiang, Suzhou, Yangzhou, Yancheng, and Nantong cities.

Those visiting the exhibition yesterday included Jiang Weiqing, Liu Shunyuan, and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission; Guan Wenwei, member of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee; Kang Di, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chen Huanwe, Hu Fuming, Liu Lin, Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, Yang Yongyi, Zhang Xuwu, Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, Chhen Suiheng, and Cheng Bingwen, responsible persons of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the Provincial People's Government, and the provincial CPC Committee; Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, Guo Tao, Tang Shudi, Sun Keji, Yuan Guohui, Xue Keying, and Peng Bo; Hu Shujian, Fang Zhen, and Zhu Qiluan, responsible persons of the Nanjing Municipal CPC Committee, the municipal People's Congress, and the municipal CPPCC Committee; as well as Bo Houchang, Xu Fanghuan, Yuan Bin, and other veteran comrades.

CSO: 4005/1406

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU QIAOMU SPEECH AT ANTI-JAPANESE WAR SYMPOSIUM

OW300509 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Aug (XINHUA)--On 28 August, Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, delivered a speech at an academic symposium in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of China's victory in the War of Resistance against Japan and the victory of the world in the war against fascism. The full text of his speech follows:

Comrades:

Allow me to act on behalf of the CPC Central Committee to congratulate the symposium being held in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of China's victory in the War of Resistance against Japan and the victory of the world in the war against fascism.

China's War of Resistance against Japan and the world war against fascism were great turning points in modern Chinese and world histories. Because of the victory of the world in the war against fascism, not only did the diabolical forces headed by Germany, Italy, and Japan which sought to conquer the whole world perish, it also gave rise to the emergence of many socialist countries and the independence of many enslaved countries, causing the crumbling of the colonial empires that ruled an overwhelming majority of Asian and African countries over the past one or two centuries. Moreover, the Third World composed of newly independent countries, including China, began to play an important part in the political arena of the world. It is true that the dregs of fascism have not yet been completely eradicated; the new socialist countries are still not strong enough; the majority of newly independent countries are still beset with political and economic problems; new and old colonialist and racist forces are still rampant; and imperialism and hegemonism and the danger of a new world war caused by them are still seriously threatening mankind's peace and security; however, the world today is no longer the world of 40 or 50 years ago. The forces of the people, peace, national independence, and social progress have grown significantly, and the tragedy of worldwide aggression like that of half a century ago will never be allowed to happen again.

The anti-aggression wars concluded 40 years ago are of especially great significance in Chinese history. Ever since 1840, the Chinese people were

time and again victims of aggression launched by capitalist and imperialist powers of the West and the East, and because of various historical reasons, their many heroic anti-aggression wars and anti-imperialist revolutionary struggles were fruitless. Not until the revolutionary war against Japanese imperialist aggression--a war which started in northeast China in 1931, spread to other parts of the country in 1937, and ended in August 1945--did they win a major victory for the first time. The war taught the whole nation a profound lesson: as long as the entire nation unites as one to carry out a strenuous struggle without fear of sacrifice and strives to win international support, it can defeat any vicious imperialist power. Because the Kuomintang authorities insisted on rekindling the civil war, the victory of the War of Resistance against Japan directly led to the victory of the Liberation War, thus ushering in a new era in which China became an independent, democratic, and socialist nation free of any imperialist domination, or domination by feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism at home. This was by no means accidental. It was an inevitable development which conformed fully with historical and logical laws. Since then, the Chinese people have stood up. Today, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people are striving to achieve socialist modernization--a dream of innumerable martyrs--and build China into a democratic, prosperous, and developed socialist country with a high degree of material and spiritual civilization within the next several decades.

Not only was China's War of Resistance against Japan an important part of the world's antifascist war, but it was also one which began the earliest and lasted as long as 14 years. After 1937, because of the second cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and because of the enthusiastic participation of patriotic people of all nationalities throughout the country, China's War of Resistance against Japan became a war waged by the entire people. Flames of resistance against Japan were lit everywhere--on the front, in the rear, and before and behind enemy lines--by people of all nationalities in all circles and in all parts of the country, starting from Heilongjiang in the north to the southern islands of Hainan and Hong Kong, as well as by patriots who fled to Southeast Asia, army men and people working on the construction of the Yunnan-Burma highway, patriotic countrymen in Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, and returned Overseas Chinese. It is noteworthy that this just war not only won worldwide support, it also had the cooperation of the governments of the USSR, the United States, Britain, France, and Mongolia. Friends of the USSR, the United States, Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, India, Burma, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and Japanese and German friends who opposed the aggressive war all supported or participated in the Chinese people's heroic struggle. Many of them even gave up their lives on Chinese soil. Such being the case, the history of China's War of Resistance against Japan is also a history of the common struggle of the world's justice-upholding and anti-aggression governments and peoples.

Since the War of Resistance against Japan has such great historical significance in Chinese and world histories, people of the nation's academic circles, especially those engaged in historical studies, are duty-bound to

study this war thoroughly. In this regard, we have already started some projects. In addition to some separate, short editions, the Academy of Military Sciences has also finished the first draft of a rather detailed "History of the War of Resistance Against Japan." The first draft of the book "The Joint Anti-Japanese Forces in Northeast China" has also been completed. The multivolume "The Eighth Route Army" and the multivolume "The New Fourth Army" are being written. It is estimated that these books will soon be published in succession. This is a good beginning worthy of being congratulated. However, we should never be content with these preliminary works. In comparison, other countries have published a great deal more books on similar subjects. While many of these books merit our attention and can be used for our reference, many others are far from being able to correctly reflect the heroic and difficult struggle carried out by the Chinese people, and some are far from being objective and just, probably because of the different viewpoints of authors or because of limited firsthand material available to them. As a matter of fact, Chinese researchers are still the most eligible to write on such historical subjects. This is because China's War of Resistance against Japan lasted a long time, covered a broad area, and involved numerous army men and people and because of numerous other complicated matters that can hardly be covered in just a few books. We should, and certainly can, write dozens, or even hundreds, of books on the subject from some special or overall viewpoint. This is why we have high hopes on the convening of this academic symposium. We hope that because of this meeting, a large number of researchers and writers will throw themselves into this subject in which many issues have yet to be thoroughly explored.

Studying the history of the Chinese people's War of Resistance against Japan is very important, not only for the Chinese but for the Japanese people as well as for the peoples of other Asian and Pacific countries and the peoples of all other countries in the world. In the first place, this is because China's War of Resistance against Japan was closely related to the entire antifascist war in the world, in particular the war in the Far East and Pacific theater. It was of vital significance to the final victory of the entire antifascist war and had a very important effect on the postwar situation in the world. Second, this is because in recent years some of the aggressors at that time and their sympathizers have tried by hook or by crook to overthrow the stern judgment of the Far East International Military Court and to distort the nature of this war. They have made every effort to gloss over and cover up the crimes of the war and glorify or even worship those war criminals who carried out the policy of "burning all, killing all, and looting all," the bacteriological warfare in China, and the rape of Nanjing and who created the countless mass graves of massacred people as "national heroes" in an effort to make the Japanese youths today and the Japanese people in the future unaware of the truth of this war. Like the Chinese people, the Japanese people are victims of this aggressive war. It is quite a matter of course that after the war, the broad masses of the Japanese people have held it in deep detestation and expressed repentance. They have resolutely put forward the slogan "no more war between Japan and China." Just, farsighted people in various circles have made arduous and precious efforts for a long time to reveal the truth about the war, keep to the peaceful constitution, and

bring about Sino-Japanese friendship. All this has constituted the main historical foundation for the restoration of relations and the signing of the friendship treaty between China and Japan. The Chinese and Japanese Governments have seriously announced the four principles for friendship and cooperation. There have been increasing instances of cooperation and contacts in all fields between the two countries. And on numerous occasions, the youths and other people of the two countries have sincerely expressed their desire to carry on the friendship from generation to generation. However, past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future. It is to put the friendly relations between the two countries on a firm and sincere foundation that the Chinese academic circles should make intensive and objective studies of the War of Resistance against Japan with a view to drawing a historical lesson. On the other hand, all false and distorted propaganda can only shake and damage this foundation. For this reason, we hope that not only Chinese historians and writers but also serious historians and writers in Japan and all other related countries will make concerted efforts and use all genuine materials available to them to write great scientific works of long-standing value on this war. This will be an indelible contribution to the science of contemporary history.

Meanwhile, we ardently hope that the Chinese Research Society on the History of World War II and Chinese historians and writers will turn out at an early date their own major historical works on the entire antifascist war in the world and will do their best to introduce to China all valuable foreign scientific works and documents in this regard.

I hope that this symposium will fulfill its intended tasks in a satisfactory manner. Thank you.

CSO: 4005/1406

NORTHEAST ASIA

CPPCC FORUM MARKS VICTORY IN ANTI-JAPANESE WAR

OW300540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1234 GMT 26 Aug 85

[By reporter Zou Aiguo]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 26 August (XINHUA)--The National CPPCC Committee held a discussion meeting at the National CPPCC Committee Auditorium today to ceremoniously mark the 40th anniversary of the victories of the Chinese anti-Japanese war and the world antifascist war. The meeting agreed that to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-Japanese war, it is necessary to further carry forward the fine patriotic traditions, extend the patriotic united front in the new period, and, under the CPC leadership, work with one heart and one mind to ensure success in the four modernizations drive to prepare the Chinese nation for a new boom.

Hu Ziang and Yang Chengwu, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee, presided over the discussion meeting. Attending the meeting were Zhu Xuefan and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, Liu Lantao, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu, Lu Zhengcao, Fei Xiaotong, and Qu Wu, vice chairmen of the National CPPCC Committee; representatives from all circles; anti-Japanese veteran fighters; former KMT personages; as well as personages from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, totaling some 200 people.

Liu Lantao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, was the first speaker at the meeting. He said: 'The great victory scored by the Chinese people in the anti-Japanese war 40 years ago was of tremendous importance in the history of China's national liberation struggle, as well as in the history of the world antifascist war. This victory exerted a far-reaching influence on the Chinese people's struggle that eventually led to the end of imperialist enslavement and oppression, and on the movement to gain national independence and national liberation for all colonies and dependencies throughout the world.

Liu Lantao said: The Chinese anti-Japanese war was an important part of the world antifascist war. The war of resistance in China was the war of resistance of the world. From the outbreak of the world antifascist war to the final victory, the Chinese army and people tied up large numbers of Japanese troops. They provided powerful support to and coordinated their actions with the allied troops in the European and the Pacific theaters, thereby playing an important role in winning victory in the world antifascist war.

During that war, the people of the world provided extensive support to the Chinese people. The governments of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and other countries also rendered tremendous assistance. Particularly noteworthy was the heroic combat of the Soviet Red Army whose contributions were idelible. The Chinese people will never forget all this.

Liu Lantao said: On the battleground where the KMT army assumed prime responsibility for direct encounters with enemy troops, large numbers of patriotic KMT officers and men fought numerous large-scale battles with the Japanese aggressors' troops. They scored important victories in such battles as the Taierzhuang battle, imposed heavy casualties on the enemy troops, and dampened the Japanese bandits' arrogance. Many of them heroically laid down their lives on the battleground. Tong Lingge, Zhao Dengyu, Zhang Zizhong, Hao Mengling, Dai Anlan, Wu Shimin, and other senior generals were among the well-known who died a heroic death for the nation. We will forever cherish their memory.

Liu Lantao said emphatically: More than 40 years ago, to get the Chinese nation out of the crisis of national subjugation and genocide and to eliminate fascism--the common enemy of the world's people--the KMT and the CPC buried their axes and were reconciled to cooperate for the second time. Together they contributed to the victory in the anti-Japanese war. Today reunifying and revitalizing the motherland have become an urgent demand of the Yellow Emperor's descendents. In this regard, the CPC has presented the notion of "one country, two systems," and has repeatedly called for holding KMT-CPC talks to realize the third KMT-CPC cooperation and make common efforts to reunify the motherland. We hope that the Taiwan authorities will judge the hour and size up the situation, comply with the popular sentiment, put national interests above everything else, and join us in writing a new page in history.

Other speakers at the meeting included Zheng Dongguo, member of the National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, and former commander of the KMT Corps No 1 and concurrently Jilin provincial governor; Zhuang Mingli, member of the National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee and vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese; Ma Wanqi, member of the NPC Standing Committee, member of the National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee, and a celebrity of Hong Kong and Macao; Li Yu, member of the National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee; and Su Ziheng, member of the National CPPCC Committee Standing Committee and chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League.

The discussion meeting will continue tomorrow.

CSO: 4000/378

NORTHEAST ASIA

WAN LI TOASTS AT RECEPTION FOR KOREAN YOUTHS

OW241115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1730 GMT 23 Aug 85

[By reporter Sun Xiaoming]

[Text] Beijing, 23 August (XINHUA)--Gathering in the Great Hall of the People this evening, over 1,000 Chinese and Korean youths chatted as intimately as brothers and sisters and expressed the common aspiration to have Sino-Korean friendship carried on from generation to generation.

At this reception, hosted by the CYL Central Committee for a youth goodwill listing group from Korea, the young men and women, who had grown up amid traditional Sino-Korean friendship, felt like old intimate comrades bound by a relationship as close as family members.

Present at this young people's gathering were Wan Li, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Renzhong, Kang Keqing, and Yang Chengwu. Their presence was warmly welcomed by the young people at the reception.

Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, gave a toast at the reception. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the Chinese Government and people, he extended a warm welcome to the young comrades who had come from Korea to visit our country. He also extended warm greetings to this grand friendship gathering of Chinese and Korean youths. He said: The two parties, two countries, and two peoples of China and Korea have all along supported and helped each other and become close comrades-in-arms and brothers in the course of their long revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. This deep revolutionary friendship between China and Korea has been jointly cultivated by the veteran revolutionaries of the two countries. It should be carried on and developed further by the young peoples of the two countries so that it will be passed on from generation to generation and will always shine with brilliance. He wholeheartedly wished that the Chinese and Korean youths would score greater achievements in their efforts to make their motherlands prosperous, rich, and strong and expressed the earnest hope that they would unite with the young people of other countries, work hard together, and contribute to peace in Asia and other parts of the world and to the progressive cause of mankind. In addition, he hoped that Chinese Youths would learn from Korean youths with an open mind, and that the young people of the two countries would conduct exchanges

and advance together. Finally, he wished that the Korean youths would feel at home, be happy, and stay in good health during their stay in China.

In her toast, Liu Yandong, member of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, said: The arrival of the young comrades from Korea has brought us happy news about the latest achievements of the Korean people and youths in their socialist revolution and construction as well as their exceptionally deep fraternity toward the Chinese people and youths. She added: Today, as history progresses, the heavy task of carrying on and developing Sino-Korean friendship has fallen on the shoulders of the young generation. Like the revolutionaries of the old generation, we Chinese youths should devote our efforts to the great cause of Sino-Korean friendship and continue to cultivate and water the flower of Sino-Korean friendship with our youthful enthusiasm and hard work so that this flower will not wither and wilt throughout the ages.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and leader of the Korean youth goodwill visiting group, relayed the Korean youths' cordial regards to their Chinese counterparts in a toast he made at the reception. He said: The Chinese youths, led by the Communist Party of China, have played an exemplary vanguard role in building their motherland and scored tremendous achievements in the drive for the four modernizations. The Korean youths regard all this as their own accomplishment which they should be proud of. During its visit to China, he said, the Korean youth goodwill visiting group will conduct exchanges in numerous fields with the Chinese youths with a view to further developing the Korea-China friendship personally cultivated by the veteran proletarian revolutionaries of the two countries.

From the beginning to end, the reception was filled with feelings of deep friendship between the Chinese and Korean youths. Some young Chinese literary and art workers gave performances at the reception.

Also attending the reception were responsible persons from the departments concerned of your country and Sin In-ha, ambassador of the DPRK to China.

CSO: 4000/378

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINE COURT FAVORS ACCUSED IN AQUINO CASE

OW310233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 30 August (XINHUA)--The Philippine Supreme Court today ruled that the former testimony made by armed forces chief Fabian Ver and seven other military-men on the Aquino assassination are inadmissible as evidence against themselves in the trial.

The testimony is conducive to prove that Ver, as chief of staff of the armed forces, had covered up a military plot to kill Benigno Aquino.

By a vote of 10-3, the tribunal decided that to allow the admission of the testimony made before a fact-finding board last year would deprive the accused of the right against self-incrimination which is guaranteed by the constitution.

The Supreme Court, however, claimed that the decision in no way meant "passing upon the guilt or innocence" of the accused.

The Anti-Graft Court trying the murder case handed down a resolution on 13 June rejecting the testimony of Ver and the other accused military-men as evidence. The prosecution disagreed with the resolution and appealed to the Supreme Court for a ruling.

Without that evidence, the case against Ver will be all but gone, observers here said.

Former Senator Benigno Aquino was assassinated at Manila International Airport on 21 August 1983, when returning from 3 years of self-exile in the United States. Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin, was shot immediately by soldiers providing ground security to Aquino.

The court started to hear the case on 1 February 1985. Aviation Security Commander Bg Gen Luther Custodio and 16 other soldiers were accused as principals. Businessman Hermilo Gosuico was named an accomplice helping set up Galman. General Ver, Maj Gen Prospero Olivas and five soldiers were charged as accessories covering up true nature of the crime.

The trial, in its 6th month, has been delayed several times in recent weeks while the Supreme Court considered the appeal by prosecutors.

President Ferdinand Marcos had earlier announced that Ver will resume his post as chief of staff of the armed forces if he is cleared by the Anti-Graft Court.

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND TO ADOPT NEW POLICY FOR SHIPS

OW291013 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Wellington, 29 August (XINHUA)--New Zealand and Denmark agreed on the need to call a new international trade conference to halt growing moves toward protectionism, visiting Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told reporters here yesterday.

The step, to be taken within the framework of the general agreement on tariffs and trade, was necessary to halt protectionist moves, notably from the United States, said Jensen after talks with New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange.

The Danish foreign minister noted that the New Zealand Government was planning to change the formula on visits by allied warships.

If carried through, he said, the new formula would allow normal warship visits to resume and would certainly strengthen the western alliance.

This followed a meeting in which Lange was understood to have spelled out the steps the New Zealand Government hoped to take.

Fundamentally Lange maintained that in line with the Labor Party's policy, nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered ships would still be banned from New Zealand ports, but the government would somehow adopt a more authoritative vetting system.

The Danish foreign minister arrived here on 27 August for a 2-day visit at the invitation of the New Zealand Government.

CSO: 4000/365

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV'S LE DUAN RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

OW311024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0850 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Hanoi, 31 August (XINHUA)--Vietnamese Communist Party General Secretary Le Duan yesterday voiced his hope that Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and cooperation will further develop.

Le Duan said this when receiving V.I. Vorotnikov, a politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, who arrived here yesterday heading a Soviet delegation to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the independent Republic of Vietnam.

The republic was founded on 2 September 1945.

The Vietnamese leader also expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for "helping create conditions for Vietnam to achieve national independence in the past" and supporting Hanoi in "defending the motherland" at present.

Vorotnikov praised Hanoi for its "important role in creating a healthy atmosphere" in Southeast Asia.

At an unveiling ceremony for a bronze statue of Lenin presented by the Soviet Union today, Truong Ching, Vietnamese president of the Council of State, and Vorotnikov reaffirmed the "unshakable overall cooperation" between the two countries.

To save money, the only delegations invited to the celebration were from Cuba, Laos and the Phnom Penh regime in Kampuchea, according to diplomatic sources here.

CSO: 4000/365

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SIHANOUK NOTES DIFFERENCES WITH SON SANN

OW310106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Bangkok, 30 August (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon said here today that Norodom Sihanouk is the only Kampuchean leader who can get the three factions of the Kampuchean resistance united.

He wished Sihanouk would make still more positive contributions to the unity of the factions.

Prem met the Kampuchean leader here today. Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawatesila briefed the press about the meeting.

The Thai prime minister said that Sihanouk's recent visit to Kampuchea was a success. The visit, he added, shows that Vietnam has not completely controlled Kampuchea.

Prem reaffirmed the continued support of Thailand and other ASEAN countries for the coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Sihanouk. He said that his country would like to see an independent Kampuchea.

During the meeting, Sihanouk said that he was inspired during his meeting with his countrymen and their armed forces in his fatherland. "At present I still have some contradictions with Son Sann. It would be better if we can get closer," he said, but he assured Prem of his effort toward the unity of the three factions of the Kampuchean resistance.

CSO: 4000/365

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PRC JOURNAL ON NEW DEVELOPMENT IN ANZUS ALLIANCE

HK051451 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No. 3, 13 Jul 85 pp 18-24

[Article by Lin Hanjun [2651 3352 7165]: "New Developments in the ANZUS Alliance"--first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Text] The interests of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States basically coincide and their relationship has been good. Recently, however, an independent streak by Australia and New Zealand has emerged in the ANZUS Alliance. The advent of this streak is closely linked to changes in the international situation and is the inevitable result of the long-standing development of contradictions within the alliance. It will affect to some extent the U.S. global strategy, the situation in U.S.-Soviet contention, and international relations as a whole.

Australia and New Zealand are two important allies of the United States in the South Pacific. The ANZUS Alliance formed between the United States and the two countries constitutes an important part of the strategy of the United States in the Pacific. If the United States wants to accomplish something in the Pacific region, it must rely on the support of both Australia and New Zealand; on the other hand, Australia and New Zealand rely on the United States to contain Soviet expansion in the Pacific, and are dependent on the United States economically and in trade. Therefore, the interests of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States basically coincide and their relationship is generally good. The ANZUS Alliance is expected to hold in the foreseeable future. However, some new issues have emerged in their relationship which merit people's attention.

In the past 2 years, the Labor parties in both Australia and New Zealand have successively come to power. The new governments have, to varying degrees, readjusted the foreign policies of their predecessors and stressed independence in their relationship with the United States. The ANZUS Alliance, which has gone on for more than 3 decades, has been subjected to unprecedented assaults. In the second half of 1983, the Australian Labor government proposed a redefinition of the ANZUS Pact. Last February, the New Zealand Labor government refused to allow an American warship to visit New Zealand when the United States was unwilling to state whether it carried nuclear weapons or was nuclear-powered. As a result, a series of joint military exercises by Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, which had been

previously arranged, was cancelled and the annual meeting of the ANZUS Alliance was indefinitely postponed. When announcing the postponement of the annual ANZUS Council meeting last March, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke declared: As a tripartite relationship, the ANZUS Pact now "exists only in name." (THE NEW YORK TIMES, 5 March 1985) A crack has appeared in the ANZUS Alliance, which had always been regarded in the West as "rocksolid" for the past 33 years.

I.

The alliance of Australia, New Zealand, and the United States dates back to World War II. Soon after World War II broke out, the war situation in Europe was critical. Britain, which had long been the "defender" of Australia and New Zealand, was so busy with its own affairs that it was not in a position to support the Pacific region in the East. Faced with the threat of Japanese militarism, the Australian and New Zealand governments therefore began to look to the United States for help. Soon after the Pearl Harbor incident happened, John Curtin, the then prime minister of the Australian Labor government, announced: "In order to safeguard our security..., Australia is now counting on the United States." (B.M. (Curdelly) [Ke de li 2688 1795 0448]: "Australian Foreign Policy," (Harcllin) Publishing Company, 1980 edition, p 69) From then on, Australia and New Zealand became important U.S. allies in the Pacific war. The alliance between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States during the war continued to exist after the war and was strengthened by a formal treaty, the ANZUS Pact, signed by the three countries in San Francisco in September 1951. The pact stipulates: The signatories to the pact "maintain and develop their individual and collective capabilities to resist armed attacks through self-help and mutual help." The pact also stipulates: When another signatory to the pact is subject to armed attacks in the Pacific region, the other signatories should "take actions to deal with the common danger in accordance with the procedures of their constitutions." The pact will remain valid for an indefinite period.

The ANZUS Pact, a miniature version of NATO as it is sometimes called, is an indispensable part of the U.S. postwar global alliance system. Its role has also been closely linked to U.S. strategic global objectives. In the cold war years, the Australian and New Zealand governments dispatched troops to take part the U.S. war in Korea. The ANZUS Alliance became an important instrument of the United States to "contain the expansion of Asian communism." After the 1960's, with the emergence of the Soviet Navy in the Pacific, this alliance again came an instrument of the United States to contend with the Soviet Union for hegemonism. Because most of the Australian and New Zealand postwar governments closely followed U.S. foreign policy, Australia and New Zealand have always been considered "most loyal allies" by the United States. However, a marked independent streak by Australia and New Zealand has emerged within the alliance in recent years. This has been conspicuously illustrated in three ways:

1. Equality with the United States has been increasingly stressed and the concept of "regionalization" has been raised concerning the scope of the

alliance's functions. The Australian Labor Party made several adjustments in Australia's foreign policy when it came to power in March 1983. In June 1983, Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke, during Hawke's U.S. visit, asked the Reagan administration to reconsider the status of the ANZUS Pact. From the relevant speeches of important Australian military and government officials during this period, we can see that the Australian Government sought three major changes in the pact: First, the Australian Government wanted to emphasize equality between Australia and the United States as independent sovereign states; second, the Australian Government wanted to make it clear that Australia does not have the duty to become involved in conflicts between the superpowers; and third, the Australian Government wanted to redefine the ANZUS Pact according to the concept of regionalization. Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden explained: Australia has called for a "reexamination," with the aim of clarifying "what exactly is meant by the ANZUS Pact" and "how and where will it be applied." Hayden also indicated that he favors approaching Australia's commitments in the pact from the "concept of regionalization." Another Australian official indicated: The ANZUS Pact should explicitly define its defense task from a geographical angle and not use ambiguous terms such as the West Pacific and the South Pacific regions. (THE NEW YORK TIMES, 19 July 1983) Obviously, by the word "region" Hayden means Australian's neighboring countries.

Australia's insistence on regionalization of the ANZUS Pact implies that it is unwilling to take responsibility for events outside its region, nor does it have any intention to continuously serve as an active supporter of the U.S. global strategy. Hayden also said: "It is more important for Australia to play its role in the region than to preserve the relationship of the ANZUS Alliance." Therefore, Australia regards peace and stability in its region as its cardinal interests. Consequently, the ANZUS Alliance should be focused on its region.

But Washington has reacted coldly to this proposal. The United States has always considered the alliance as a vital component of its world alliance system. Therefore, it cannot accept the Australian view of "redefining the pact according to the concept of regionalization." However, to allow the Australian Government "maneuvering room," the Reagan administration has "acknowledged" the "equal partner status" of the United States and Australia on the basis of not changing the strategic function of the alliance. The Reagan administration has also made concessions to Australian requests such as exercising administrative rights over U.S. military bases and facilities located in Australia and sharing information. Although the "reexamination" has ended for the time being, Australia has not abandoned its stand. In September 1983, Hayden restated that Australia's major defense function is "to establish a self-defense capability in its own region rather than to act as an accessory to a superpower strategy." (Australian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: "Australia's Foreign Affairs Records," No. 9, 1983, p 516) These remarks clearly demonstrate that differences between the United States and Australia about the scope of the ANZUS Alliance remain.

2. Both Australia and New Zealand have adopted antinuclear stands. In recent years, because the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--have strengthened military deployment in the Asia-Pacific region, the tension in this region has been aggravated to some extent. In an effort to prevent the South Pacific from becoming a new area of U.S.-Soviet contention, Australia and New Zealand, proceeding from a desire to safeguard peace in the region, have quickened the pace of setting up a South Pacific nuclear-free zone. At the annual meeting of the South Pacific Forum in August 1983, Australia proposed the establishment of a South Pacific nuclear-free zone. This proposal was approved last year. At its forthcoming annual meeting to be held in this August, the leaders of the 14 countries and regions of the South Pacific Forum will officially declare South Pacific a nuclear-free zone. In appearance, the United States has adopted an attitude of "neither supporting nor opposing" the proposition of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone, but, in fact, it is paying close attention to the development of the situation, particularly New Zealand's proposal at the annual meeting of the South Pacific Forum last year on banning nuclear warships from South Pacific ports.

Since coming to power in July 1984, the New Zealand Labor Party headed by David Lange has adopted a firm antinuclear policy, an important aspect of which is to ban foreign warships carrying nuclear weapons or which are nuclear-powered from New Zealand's ports. The spearhead of this policy is directed against the United States. For this reason, soon after David Lange was elected, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz threatened that if the Lange government bans nuclear vessels from New Zealand's ports, the ANZUS Alliance would probably be dissolved and the security of New Zealand would be affected. However, when the United States informed the New Zealand Government last January that its missile destroyer "Buchanan" would visit New Zealand in March, the New Zealand Government reacted swiftly. Prime Minister Lange categorically told the United States that nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered vessels could never dock in New Zealand as long as his government was in office. To enter a New Zealand port, the United States must assure the government that the visiting ship is not a nuclear vessel. In reality, Lange's decision has made it impossible for any U.S. ship to use a New Zealand's port because, as a rule, the United States refuses to reveal whether its vessels are nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed. The Reagan administration has refused to make any concessions, afraid that breaking this rule would result in a domino reaction. However, New Zealand's policy has affected Australia.

Since Australia and New Zealand, as close neighbors, share a common historical and cultural heritage and have nearly identical political and economic systems, their foreign policies have traditionally echoed each other. When the news that the Lange government had categorically banned U.S. warships from New Zealand ports spread, a mighty uproar immediately erupted within the Australian Labor Party. The "left wing" of the party called on the government to follow suit. Consequently, the Hawke government made two policy decisions last February which were unfavorable to the United States. First, it went back on a previous promise that Australia would provide the United States with

support facilities for MX missile testing in the Tasman Sea; second, it expressed disapproval of the Reagan administration's Star Wars program.

3. In their defense policies, the two countries are now stressing self-reliance and the strengthening of bilateral cooperation. In the past, Australia and New Zealand did not have independent defense capabilities because they relied heavily on the ANZUS Alliance. This lack of independence was an important reason why Australia and New Zealand could not break away from the control of the United States. In recent years, the two governments have come to realize more clearly that if they want to be truly equal partners with the United States, they should improve themselves and stand on their own feet in defense matters. To this end, the two governments have made some efforts to improve their defense capabilities. In the second half of 1983, after the Australian demand for a redefinition of the pact in accordance with the concept of regionalization was rejected by the United States, Australia set about increasing the defense budget for the next fiscal year by 10.4 percent, reaching a record of 5.28 billion Australian dollars, and the original defense expenditure ceiling was raised from 3 to 4 percent of the GNP. A similar situation appeared in New Zealand. After refusing to grant American warships permission to visit New Zealand, the Lange government quickened the pace of strengthening its own defenses. Last May, the new government made a decision aimed at improving its national defense and war preparedness and approved an additional expenditure of US\$76 million for defense. Meanwhile, the United States repeatedly revoked its defense commitments because New Zealand had banned American warships from New Zealand ports. Under these circumstances, Australia and New Zealand have quickened the pace of bilateral defense cooperation in order to offset the unfavorable effects of U.S. pressure on New Zealand. Last April, the defense ministers of Australia and New Zealand held a meeting in Wellington. They declared: The differences between New Zealand and the United States mean that strengthened bilateral relations between Australia and New Zealand are especially important." Australian Defense Minister Beazley also said: In the past 3 decades, "Australia has been too thrifty in defense spending by erroneously taking its relationship with its 'great and powerful friend' as an excuse." After the meeting, Australia and New Zealand decided to strive for an independent national defense capability and signed two new agreements on defense cooperation.

It should also be pointed out that although Australia and New Zealand have displayed an independent streak in the alliance and although the alliance is stagnant as a result of New Zealand's ban on American warships use of its ports, both Australia and New Zealand have indicated their desire to continue to preserve their alliance with the United States. The principal cause of this dual stand is that the defense forces of the two countries are not strong enough to stand on their own feet. Australia currently has about 70,000-odd men in active service, while New Zealand has a standing army of fewer than 13,000. According to some Australian defense experts, it is even hard for their defense force to cope with an ordinary regional conflict. In recent years the Soviet Union has established a permanent military base in Cam Ranh Bay and supported Vietnam in its war in Cambodia. The rapid development of

its military force in the Pacific region poses a potential threat to the peace and security of the region. For this reason, while stressing independence in their relationship with the United States, Australia and New Zealand do not want to completely break with the United States strategically. Moreover, in the 30-odd years since World War II, the United States has always been a major ally of Australia and New Zealand. The pro-American political forces in both countries hope that their governments will preserve the ANZUS Alliance.

II.

The emergence of an independent tendency in both Australia and New Zealand is by no means accidental. It is closely linked to changes in the international political and economic situation in the 1970's and 80's and is the inevitable outcome of the long-standing development of contradictions in this alliance.

First, changes in Australian and New Zealand external economic relations have led to a reduced U.S. influence in their foreign relations.

Both Australia and New Zealand are developed countries, but the production of primary products still occupies an important position in the national economies of both countries. In the early 1980's, Australia's agricultural and mineral products and semiprocessed products accounted for some 80 percent of its total export value. Australia is currently the world's No. 1 wool exporting country, as well as the principal exporting country of wheat and iron ore. New Zealand is a country in which agriculture and animal husbandry play a leading role. The number of sheep bred on a per capita basis there and the export of its lamb rank first in the world. For this reason, both countries rely heavily on foreign trade. In the early 1980's, the total value of export trade accounted for about one-fifth of Australia's GNP and about one-fourth of New Zealand's GNP. Due to the above characteristics of their national economies, ensuring a stable foreign market for domestic commodities has always been a top priority for the governments of both countries and has exerted a profound influence on their foreign policies. Historically, Britain had been the largest market for Australian and New Zealand agricultural and animal husbandry products before World War II. Therefore, Australia and New Zealand had a very cordial relationship with Britain. Since World War II, the United States has become the biggest customer of Australia and New Zealand. Therefore, they have followed the lead of the United States. Over the past decade, however, considerable changes have taken place in the world's economic situation. The Asia-Pacific region is fast rising in economic importance and the rapid economic development of East Asia, in particular, is even more impressive. The trade policies of Australia and New Zealand have also changed accordingly. By the latter half of the 1970's, Japan had already replaced the United States as their most important trade partner. Japan has maintained its [garble] into the 1980's, and several other East Asian nations are also gaining on the United States in trade with the two countries. According to official statistics, Australia's 1983 exports to East Asia (excluding Japan) neared US\$4 billion, compared with US\$4.27 billion to the United States. The same year saw New Zealand export products valued at US\$1.3 billion to its major Asian trading partners, far surpassing its total of US\$500 million in

exports to the United States. This being the case, the two countries began adjusting their foreign policies to suit their changing economic relationships.

After the Australian Labor Party government was set up, Prime Minister Hawke and Foreign Minister Hayden visited the five ASEAN nations, plus Japan, China, and South Korea, in less than a year. They also stressed on many occasions that as a state in the Asia-Pacific region, Australia should focus its foreign policy on the region. Last October, a committee from the Australian Federal Parliament prepared a report which said: "As far as Australia is concerned, no other region is more important than ASEAN; therefore, its relationship with ASEAN nations is a matter of prime importance." New Zealand also combined its destiny with the region. When Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited New Zealand early this year, Lange proposed the idea of promoting Pacific cooperation, with ASEAN states and South Pacific nations playing a leading role. This shows that New Zealand gives first priority to its cooperation with neighboring regions. Meanwhile, in dealing with their relationship with the United States, both Australia and New Zealand have distanced themselves to varying degrees from the United States and have showed increasing reluctance to do as they are told.

Second, Australia's and New Zealand's strategic objectives are not totally identical to those of the United States. This is another important cause for the emergence of the independent streak in the alliance.

When the ANZUS Pact, which maintains the ANZUS Alliance, was signed in the early 1950's, Australia and New Zealand were mainly driven by lingering fears of a resurrection of Japanese militarism, while the United States wanted to "contain the expansion of Asian communism." Later, as Australia and New Zealand improved relations with Japan, the alliance's defense stance against Japan gradually relaxed. Therefore, the alliance has increasingly become an unequal relationship. However, to sustain the alliance in the face of this major policy shift, Australia and New Zealand have paid a very high price. In the early 1950's and late 1960's, the two countries sent troops on these occasions to participate in the American wars in Korea and Vietnam. These wars brought not only human and material losses, but also created political wounds. Their support for the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam was a major cause for the collapse of Australia's Liberal-National Country coalition and the fall of the National Party government in New Zealand in the early 1970's.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, the strategic differences between Australia and New Zealand on the one hand and the United States on the other have widened to some extent and their inequality has become more conspicuous. Since the Asia-Pacific region surpassed Western Europe as its major trade partner in the late 1970's, the United States has gradually turned its attention to the Asia-Pacific region. In keeping with its strategic objective of overall contention with the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration, since taking office, has intensified its confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Asia-Pacific region. Moreover, the Reagan administration has also planned to change the state of inertia in which the United States has seen in the Indian

Ocean region. Because Australia is situated at a junction between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, with its northwestern part and Timor Island jointly controlling the passageway between the two oceans, and because the United States has a number of strategic bases and facilities on the Australian soil, including the Northwest Cape base, the largest base in the U.S. global communications network, the Reagan administration has attached greater importance to the ANZUS Alliance than many previous American governments. To strengthen and expand the alliance, it has proposed increasing the number of U.S. military bases in Australia and extending the pact's sphere to include the Indian Ocean. Its aim is to make use of the ANZUS Pact to more closely link the alliance with its strategic objective of rivalry with the Soviet Union for global hegemony.

Australia and New Zealand, however, think differently. They do not want to see themselves become sacrifices in the superpower conflict, nor are they convinced that the big powers pose any immediate threat to their security. An Australian document released in April 1984 said that in a U.S.-Soviet conflict, Australia might become a target of attack because of the U.S. military bases and facilities on its soil. The document further pointed out that a possible threat to Australia could come from neighboring areas. However, the document held that in a regional conflict involving Australia, the United States might not stand on the side of Australia. It should be noted that the document was drawn up at a time when consultations between Australia and the United States on redefinition of the ANZUS Pact were coming to an end, during which Australia tried without success to explain the pact from a regional point of view. Australia's disappointment at this was reflected to some extent in the document, which said that once Australia faced a threat from neighboring areas, "the ANZUS Pact would probably be useless." It concluded: Australia must rely on itself for defense. (Originally published in Australia's THE NATIONAL TIMES on 30 March 1984, these passages are quoted from Singapore's LIEN HO TSAO PAO [UNITED MORNING PRESS] of 8 April 1984)

New Zealand, because of its more outlying geographical position and its traditionally close defense ties with Australia, has also become all the more unwilling to blindly follow U.S. strategic objectives under this new situation. Since Australian and New Zealand strategic objectives are not totally identical to those of the United States, it is natural for the two sides to explain the ANZUS Pact differently. Further, the ANZUS Alliance is not founded on mutually equal needs, because the United States wants more from Australia and New Zealand, while the latter want little from the former. Therefore, it is not surprising that an independent streak has developed in this alliance.

Finally, against the background of an intensified arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union, the antinuclear peace movements in Australia and New Zealand have an important bearing on the two countries' relations with the United States.

The United States and the Soviet Union have stepped up their nuclear arms race since the end of the 1970's. Their "nuclear confrontation" has helped fuel feelings of insecurity among the peoples of various countries. The people of countries which are U.S. allies, in particular, worry about the prospects of a major nuclear war. Hence, the emergence of antinuclear peace movements. This type of movement has steadily developed in Australia and New Zealand. In Australia, more than 100 peace groups hold nationwide demonstrations from March-April each year. The participants, numbering tens of thousands, including people of all social strata, as well as some state and federal ministers and parliamentarians. Antinuclear peace movements are extremely active in New Zealand, although it is a small country with a population of just over 3 million. There are as many as 300 peace organizations in the so-called "Long White Cloud [chang bai yun 7022 4101 0061] Peace Movement" alone. Moreover, there are also powerful women's movements with anti-U.S. sentiments. The New Zealand peace movements are not only very active in their own country, but they also frequently cross the sea to Australia to establish ties. A nationwide antinuclear demonstration was held in Australia last April. In Sydney alone, the participants numbered 170,000. They held aloft banners in firm support of the New Zealand Government policy banning American warships from new Zealand ports.

Tracing the matter to its source, there are reasons for the unflagging peace movements in Australia and New Zealand. First, it has to do with the intensified U.S.-Soviet contention in the Asia-Pacific region; second, as countries relying chiefly on agriculture and animal husbandry, both countries have always attached great importance to environmental protection; and third, the migration of many West European peace organizations in recent years to Australia and New Zealand, organizations who regard the two countries as "nuclear-free soil," has fueled the peace movements in the two countries. The spearhead of the peace movements is chiefly directed against the United States. The people participating in the movements share the fear that port calls by nuclear-powered U.S. warships, or the continued existence of U.S. military bases and facilities on their soil, could make their countries targets of attack in a nuclear war. Therefore, they demand that the ANZUS Pact be abolished, that port calls by nuclear-powered warships be rejected, and that U.S. military bases be dismantled.

These growing peace movements have a direct bearing on the foreign policies of the two governments. Before they came to power, the Labor parties in both Australia and New Zealand had declared in their campaign platforms that they would reexamine the ANZUS Pact and forbid port calls by warships carrying nuclear weapons. It was this declaration that led to their overwhelming electoral victories. The powerful "left wings" of both parties also reflect the views of the peace movement. At the Australian Labor Party National Congress held last July, the "left-wing" delegates put forward a number of motions such as "abolishing the ANZUS Alliance," "banning aircraft and warships carrying nuclear weapons from visiting Australia," and gradually "dismantling U.S. military facilities," which were eventually rejected by a margin of only several votes. The Hawke government has been mild in dealing with the Australian-U.S. relationship, which has affected to some extent its

prestige among voters. Last December Hawke failed to win another overwhelming victory in the new nationwide election partly because some voters were dissatisfied with the Hawke government's policy toward the United States during its first term. In that election, the Nuclear Disarmament Party, which had been in existence for only several weeks, with the aim of opposing nuclear weapons, succeeded in obtaining 7 percent of the votes. The peace movement and "left wing" of the Labor Party, which partially reflected the views of the movement, exerted an influence that should not be underestimated by the Hawke government in working out its policy toward the United States. Under this influence, the Hawke government decided last February that Australia would not provide facilities to help the United States test its MX missile. In New Zealand, the Lange government withstood pressure from the Reagan administration and banned the American warship "Buchanan" from New Zealand ports following a referendum after the general election last year which showed that 76 percent of the voters favored the Labor Party government policy on banning port calls by nuclear warships.

III.

The emergence of Australia's and New Zealand's independent streak in the alliance will have some impact on the U.S. global strategy, the situation of U.S.-Soviet contention, and the international situation as a whole. This influence is chiefly manifested in the following three aspects:

First, it has weakened the U.S. strategic position in the Asia-Pacific region. Both Australia and New Zealand are situated in the South Pacific region. Although this region is not the focus of U.S.-Soviet rivalry at present, the independent streak has emerged at a time when the United States is pinning its hopes for the future on the Pacific region. This cannot but have an impact on the U.S. strategic position in the Asia-Pacific region and even in the whole world.

In recent years, the Reagan administration has paid close attention to Soviet military activities in the Asia-Pacific region. The recent two commanders of the U.S. Pacific Command have repeatedly called for troop reinforcements in this region to offset the strategic superiority the Soviet Union gained following its establishment of naval and air bases at Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang. Of the five existing U.S. military treaties on the Asia-Pacific region, the ANZUS Pact plays an irreplaceable strategic role. Since the dissolution of the "Southeast Asian Treaty Organization" [SEATO], the United States has considered the ANZUS Pact as its "most vital" multilateral military bloc in southwestern Pacific. In fact, because of its defense links with two of the ASEAN countries, Singapore and Malaysia, through the five-nation defense agreement, ANZUS functions to some degree as a substitute for SEATO. However, after the New Zealand Government banned American warships carrying nuclear weapons from new Zealand ports last February, the Reagan administration, in an attempt to bring pressure to bear upon New Zealand, canceled an ANZUS military exercise called "Sea Eagle" and six defense training exercises. Later, Australia announced that ANZUS would definitely postpone its annual meeting. These developments weakened the southern wing of the U.S.

position in the Pacific and affected its strategic stance in the whole Asia-Pacific region.

What is more, the United States had planned to let the ANZUS Alliance take some responsibility in the Philippine-U.S. agreement. Changes are now taking place in the status of the U.S. Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines. Because the Philippine-U.S. agreement on military bases is due to expire in 1991 and because most leaders of the Philippine political parties who are competing with Marcos for presidency hold on to their nationalist stand, the presence of U.S. forces in the Philippines will not remain the same for long. In considering a substitute for the Philippines, some U.S. observers have suggested that Australia is the best choice for the two military bases. From Australia, forces can easily reach the Indian Ocean, Indochina, and the Korean Peninsula. Australia has a geographical location far more advantageous than Guam or Tinian Island. But now, with the ANZUS Alliance in its present state, the U.S. plan is very likely to be scrapped. For this reason, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Armitage said some time ago: "We deeply regret that the ANZUS Pact has lost its fighting capacity. This is because our warships are not allowed to visit the ports of our allies and also because this ban has affected other aspects of our defense relationship." (USIS report of 25 February 1985)

Second, the cracks in the relations between the United States and its allies have further widened and the centrifugal force among the allies has grown. The independence displayed by Australia and New Zealand has also affected the U.S. European allies. Both Australia and New Zealand have close cultural and historical ties with Europe. Many of their citizens consider themselves related to Europeans. In the eyes of many Europeans, Australia and New Zealand are still the "overseas portions" of Europe. This fact partly explains why their move toward independence, especially their antinuclear stand, has received support in European countries. Last February, after the Lange government banned American warships from New Zealand ports, secretary general of the Commonwealth Ramphal immediately expressed appreciation for this. In March, after listening to Lange's speech at a debate, the members of Britain's well-known Oxford Association passed by an overwhelming majority a motion on "nuclear weapons being morally untenable." Lange was also nominated by the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society as a candidate for this year's Nobel Peace Prize. At present, among the NATO member-states, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Spain, and Iceland forbid nuclear weapons on their soil in peacetime. Denmark and Greece have refused to join in NATO's work to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, while the Netherlands and Belgium have not yet decided how to deal with the U.S. demand on deploying medium-range missiles this year. This worldwide antinuclear logpile will possibly burst into raging flames because of a single spark.

Third, the independent streak displayed by Australia and New Zealand in the alliance shows that the trends of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands has further developed among small- and medium-sized countries and become a new factor affecting the pattern of international relations. The past decade has been great changes in the international

situation. On the one hand, the United States and the Soviet Union have gradually stepped up their contention; on the other hand, regional cooperation, especially economic cooperation, has rapidly developed. The mutual action of the two factors has enabled a growing number of small- and medium-sized countries to realize where their national interests lie. They are trying to link their destinies to the peace and prosperity of their own regions and to avoid involvement in superpower conflicts.

What merits particular attention is that the assertion of independence, which has grown out of regional consideration, is developing into a new trend in international relations and energetically pounding at the superpower alliance networks. As everyone knows, the networks were set up in the early postwar years when the "Yalta system" was born and the United States and the Soviet Union were mired in a cold war. Now, after the international political and economic changes of the past 3 or 4 decades, these alliances are showing signs of age. The alliance networks do not reflect the changes that have taken place in international relations over the years, nor can they meet the vital interests of the member nations. The independent streak shown by Australia and New Zealand in the ANZUS Alliance reflects the crisis the superpower alliance networks are now facing. The Australian demand that the ANZUS Pact provisions be restricted to regional conflicts represents the desire of all small- and medium-size countries that are members of the superpower alliance networks. The United States does not want to agree to the Australian request because it fears it will have a domino effect. With emphasis on regional interests as its hallmark, the growing trend of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in one's own hands among small- and medium-size countries will lead to the further development of the multipolarization of international relations and will become an important factor preventing war and preserving regional and world peace.

CSO: 4005/1409

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

PRC-SINGAPORE RELATIONS--Beijing, 4 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Ma Yuzhen, spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry, announced this afternoon that Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of the Republic of Singapore and his wife will pay an official goodwill visit to China from 13 to 25 September at the invitation of the PRC Government. So far there are no diplomatic ties between China and Singapore. During a news briefing, Ma Yuzhen said: Some foreign news agencies have reported that Premier Lee Kuan Yew is coming to China to have talks on establishing diplomatic ties between the two countries. My comment is that this is only speculation. At present, China and Singapore have set up official trade representative organizations--commercial representative offices--in each other's territories. According to statistical data provided by the Chinese authorities, the volume of trade between the two countries totaled \$1,428,000,000 last year. Background information on Sino-Singaporean relations provided by the Foreign Ministry predicted that the total trade volume would exceed \$2 billion this year. A reporter asked Ma Yuzhen whether Chinese leaders were intending to make use of Lee Kuan Yew, who has maintained close relations with Taiwan, as an intermediary to press on with the reunification between Taiwan and the mainland. Ma Yuzhen said he "had nothing to say" about this question. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1013 GMT 4 Sep 85]

SRV'S NATIONAL DAY--Dear friends: Today is the 40th anniversary of the SRV's National Day. On this occasion, all the staff of our radio station convey our warm greetings to the Vietnamese people. We wish the Vietnamese people a joyful, festive day. [Text] [Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 2 Sep 85 OW]

CSO; 4209/629

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

HU QILI MEETS NEPALESE DELEGATION IN UTASA

OW301955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1949 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Lhasa, 30 August (XINHUA)--A Nepalese Government delegation headed by Minister of State of Tourism, Works and Transportation Prasad Budhathoki arrived here today to attend the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Upon its arrival, the delegation was greeted by Doje Cedain, chairman of the Regional People's Government, and several hundred local people.

This evening, the delegation met Hu Qili, member of the secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and head of the central delegation for the anniversary celebrations, and deputy leaders Bainqen Erdini Goigyil Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Li Peng, vice-premier of the State Council.

Hu said that the delegation is the only one invited by China to take part in the celebrations because China and Nepal are neighbors and cooperative in many areas. There exists a traditional friendship between Nepal and the Tibet Autonomous Region.

Budhathoki said that they are very glad to have the opportunity to extend their congratulations and thanks to the Tibet Regional Government and people.

CSO: 4000/377

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT ON MEETING TERRITORIAL THREATS

OWO60930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Islamabad, 6 September (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq stressed today the will of the nation to meet any threat to its territorial and ideological integrity as a sovereign Islamic state.

In a message on the "Defense of Pakistan Day" which falls on 6 September, a national holiday, the president said "we cherish peace as an integral part of our faith, and we also believe that peace and progress are indivisible."

"Our resolve to defend our homeland at any price does not, in any way, conflict with our peaceful intentions," he added.

"We do not harbor aggressive designs against anyone, but we will never allow anyone to encroach upon our sacred soil," the president reiterated.

Meanwhile, the message delivered by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo emphasized that the defense of Pakistan will always remain the single most compelling priority of his government.

The government will ensure that, its people, the backbone of the nation's armed might, are provided the proper nourishment so that the country's armed forces can gain more strength, he said.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Gen Rahimuddin Khan also issued a Defense Day message.

CSO: 4000/377

2 October 1985

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN GOVERNMENT, MIZO TALKS NEAR END

OWO82015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] New Delhi, 8 September (XINHUA)--Peace talks between the Indian Government and the Mizo National Front (MNF) was said to have reached the final stage, according to local press reports.

The two sides attempted to solve the 2-decade-long insurgency problem in Mizoram, a union territory of northeastern India, created from the former Mizo Hills District of Assam State.

The MNF started armed struggle for independence for Mizoram which has a land area of 21,000 square kilometers with a population of about 400,000.

The front was outlawed in 1982. Its leader Laldenga returned to India last October from Britain where he had lived in exile for 2 years. Talks between Laldenga and the government have been going on ever since.

"It will take a week or 10 days before an agreement with Mr Laldenga is signed," Home Minister S.B. Chavan told reporters in Srinagar yesterday.

Earlier Laldenga said the MNF National Council had given its concurrence to the agreement reached so far at the peace talks between the government and the MNF.

CSO: 4000/377

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

NEPALESE DELEGATION DEPARTS LHASA--Lhasa, 4 September (XINHUA)--The Nepalese Government delegation headed by Shri Prasad Budhathoki, minister of state of tourism, works and transportation left here for home today after attending the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Tibet Autonomous Region. On the eve of his departure, Budhathoki said to Duojiecaidan, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Government, the delegation was much impressed by the warm hospitality given by the local government and also the meeting with the central delegation. He presented Duojiecaidan with souvenir in the name of the Royal Government of Nepal. Duojiecaidan expressed the hope for continued growth of friendly relations between China and Nepal. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 4 Sep 85 OW]

SOVIET AIRCRAFT DOWNED--Islamabad, 6 September (XINHUA)--The Afghan Muslim guerrillas are reported to have shot down 7 helicopters and a Soviet aircraft during the last 3 days in the Paktia Province, where heavy fighting is still going on, according to the PAKISTAN TIMES here today. The helicopters and aircraft were carrying military supplies. The parachuters aboard were killed. The guerrillas also destroyed several military vehicles. Their wreckage was scattered in a large area, the report said. About 20,000 Soviet-Karmal troops under the cover of heavy artillery, armored units and planes are engaged in an offensive in the eastern Afghan province bordering Pakistan. Civilian traffic on the highway between Kabul and Gardez, capital of the Paktia Province, [word indistinct]. Movement of tanks and other vehicles was witnessed from the highway. Hundreds of Soviet-Karmal troops were killed in fierce fighting, while nearly 100 guerrillas were also killed, the report said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 6 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/377

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN CULTURAL GROUP--Beijing, 9 September (XINHUA)--Zhou Gucheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a friendly talk with a government cultural delegation from Bulgaria here today. The delegation, led by Milen Marinov, vice chairman of the Bulgarian Commission of Culture, arrived in Beijing on 7 September at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 9 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/377

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QILI, LI PENG MEET PLA FIGHTERS IN XIZANG

HK041038 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 September in the national room of Lhasa Hotel, Hu Qili, head of the central delegation and secretary of the Central Secretariat and Li Peng, deputy head of the delegation and vice premier of the State Council, met with 10 representatives of heroes and model fighters of the PLA units attached to the region. Hu Qili and Li Peng were accompanied by (Zhou Keyu), deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA; and Wan Haifeng, political commissar of Chengdu Military Region.

Hu Qili and other comrades told the participants: You have been working hard and making contributions to building the border areas. On behalf on the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, we extend sincere greetings to the fighters who guard our territory throughout the year despite harsh and cold weather.

Comrade Hu Qili said happily, I went to the first front of the border in August last year. At a border sentry post on a snowy mountain over 4,000 meters above sea level, I realized the frontier guards' mental attitude of arduously struggling against harsh weather and taking the plateau as their home. On the Xizang plateau, I found our fighters stationed in the region were on very intimate terms with the Zang masses. They joined their efforts in struggle. Therefore, they have established a close relationship as inseparable as fish and water. This is a basic guarantee for invigorating a new Xizang.

In particular, Comrade Hu Qili stressed all of the army's work must be subordinate to the overall situation of building the four modernizations and must focus on the central task of building the economy.

In conclusion, Hu Qili and Li Peng encourage the fighters to become loyal frontier guards of the motherland, pathbreakers of the four modernizations, and models of building spiritual civilization so as to make new contributions for the people of the motherland.

Also present at the meeting were Wang Keqing, deputy director of Mass Work Department of the General Political Department of the PLA; Wang Xinquan, political commissar of Xizang Military District; and Jiang Hongquan, commander of Xizang Military District.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QILI, LI PENG VISIT XIZANG TV STATION

HK041326 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 September, Hu Qili, head of the central delegation and secretary of the Central Secretariat; and Li Peng, deputy head of the central delegation, accompanied by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; and Redi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; and other members of the delegation inspected the Xizang television station and extended greetings to the staff of the television station.

In the course of the meeting, Comrade Hu Qili patted (Xiao Ming), deputy head of the television station, on the shoulder and said: thanks for your hard work. The television undertaking in Xizang is very promising and there are many advantages in the region. Your television broadcasts should become nationwide in the future and be broadcast worldwide. This must receive great support.

In addition, Hu Qili presented gifts to the television station. Then, Hu Qili, Li Peng, and other central comrades had a group photo taken marking the occasion.

Before departure, Comrade Hu Qili told the comrades, you asked me to write an inscription for the Xizang television station. But I have decided to bring this request to Beijing and ask the general secretary to write it for you. How about that? The comrades answered unanimously that's fine.

CSO: 4005/1432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QILI MEETS ZHEJIANG PERSONNEL IN XIZANG

OW110213 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] According to a dispatch by our correspondent in Lhasa on 3 September, Hu Qili, head of a central delegation; Banqen Erdini Goigyi Gyancan and Li Peng, deputy heads of the central delegation; other members of the delegation; and Luo Dong, member of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and director of its propaganda department; received and had pictures taken with representatives of some provinces and municipalities, who have been taking part in the 43 engineering projects that are helping in the construction of Xizang, at the square in front of the Working People's Cultural Palace beneath the Potala Palace at 1530 hours on 1 September. Five comrades from our province, namely Fang Xiangyang, Shao Likui, Jiang Aoshu, Su Yonggang, and Xu Jingpei, were present on the occasion.

On 2 September, the central delegation and leaders of the Xizang Autonomous Region toured Luobulinka Garden. During the lunch, head of the central delegation Hu Qili, deputy head Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, and Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Xizang Autonomous Regional CP Committee, talked to representatives Shao Likui and Jiang Aoshu from our province. Hu Qili said: "The design and quality of construction and equipment installed in the Xizang gymnasium are all excellent. It must have been difficult for you to finish the construction within such a short time. Thank you. Let me propose a toast for you." He added: "Please convey our warm regards and gratitude to the Zhejiang provincial party committee, the provincial government, and all comrades assisting in the construction of Xizang." Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan said: "I am very pleased with the completion of the first rate modern gymnasium on the roof of the world. I am very happy and grateful to you. My best wishes to you as well as greetings to all comrades assisting in the construction of Xizang and the people of Zhejiang!"

CSO: 4005/1432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL LEADERS LEAVE XIZANG FOR BEIJING

HK041608 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] After successfully fulfilling the visit to Xizang marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region, the central delegation departed Lhasa for Beijing by special plane.

In the early morning of 3 September, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee imbued with ardent love for the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, went to the lodgings of the central delegation. He presented hadas [ceremonial silk scarfs] and gifts to Hu Qili, Li Peng, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhao Weichen, Zhang Ping, and the other members of the central delegation.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Welcome, comrades. Welcome, comrades. [applause] [end recording]

Later, comrades of the central delegation headed by Hu Qili went to the reception office for handling Xizang affairs at the Lhasa Hotel and bade farewell to Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Doujiecaidan, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Zhang Xiangmin, Wang Xinquan, and other leading comrades of the Regional CPC Committee, the Regional Advisory Committee, the Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional government, the Regional Military District and the Regional CPPCC.

Hu Qili, head of the delegation, told the participating leaders: [being Hu recording] On behalf of the whole staff of the delegation, I thank you all. Your concerted efforts have made the celebration marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the region a great success. Thank you again. [applause] The celebration activities have been successfully held, but there are brighter prospects for the future. It is hoped that you will carry forward the spirit of cooperation and unity when carrying out the work in the future, so as to strive for greater victory in Xizang's work. Thank you [applause] [music] [end recording]

When Hu Qili, Ling Peng, Wang Zhaoguo and the other comrades departed the Lhasa Hotel for the airport, the masses gathered at the entrance to the sing and dance and warmly saw off the central delegation. [music]

At (Gongda) Airport, several hundred people of various nationalities and lamas beat drums and gongs, danced national dances, and warmly saw off the central delegation. Standing next to the plane, the principal leading comrades of the region exchanged hadas with the head and deputy heads of the central delegation. The children presented flowers to the comrades of the central delegation. Girls dressed in national costumes sang them love songs. With the most solemn ceremony, they wished the comrades of the central delegation a good trip and from the bottom of their hearts thanked the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for their concern and encouragement to the people of various nationalities in Xizang.

Also present at the departure ceremony were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyan; Wan Haifeng, political commissar of Chengdu Military Region; Wu Jinghua, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Duojiecaidan, Ba Sang, Li Wenshan, (Mao Rubai), Zhang Xiangmin, Wang Xinquan, Duojeicairang, Hou Jie, Shenqin Luosangjianzan, Langjie, Jipu Pingcuocideng, Zhang Fengjiao, Zheng Ying, Lamin Suolang Lugzhu, responsible comrades of the regional party, government, military and CPPCC; as well as Yang Youcai, responsible comrade of Lhasa, and other comrades of Lhasa City.

They shook hands and bade farewell to Hu Qili, head of the central delegation; Li Peng, Wang Zhaoguo, Zhao Weichen and Jiang Ping, deputy heads of the delegation; and the other comrades of the delegation. They reluctantly said good-bye to the delegation.

CSO: 4005/1432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONTROL OF FLOATING POPULATION URGED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Guo Xing [6753 2502]]

[Text] What is the floating population? The traditional explanation is that when people leave the area in which they are registered or in which they usually reside for a certain period to travel to other areas in order to visit friends and relatives, work, trade, go on business, go to a conference, etc., they have joined the floating population. All these kinds of people belong to the floating population. Control of the floating population has always been an important part of the work of household registration carried out by the public security organs according to our national household registration system.

In recent years some members of the floating population have played a role in enlivening our economy. Yet some problems such as the astonishing growth rate of the floating population also exist. At the end of last year Beijing had a floating population of 500,000. This figure reached 700,000 at the beginning of this year, an increase of 40 percent. Estimates of the summertime increase are even higher. The floating population of large and medium-size cities in general has been increasing annually. In some cities the floating population equals 10-20 percent of the resident population. It has a linear tendency: it doesn't decrease during the off-season but climbs rapidly during the busy season. After all it is just a short time since the country was freed from a "closed-type" system. In many ways it is difficult to handle the great pressure arising from the overly rapid growth of the floating population. For example, the domestic tourist industry, especially during summer, is unable to adjust to the tremendous increase in domestic travel as a great number of tourist surge in to see famous and scenic places. This has created new difficulties in providing for tourists. In many cities and towns it is difficult to get a hotel room, ride on a bus or eat in a restaurant. In urban transport, the increase in the number of travelers has exceeded the growth in the number of vehicles while the increase in the number of vehicles has exceeded the rate at which the roads are improved. This short-supply situation will be hard to change over the short term. If the floating population continues to increase, difficulties will become even greater. The increase in the floating population has given opportunities to criminals and to lawless ones who want to ruin the construction of socialism. They take advantage of some gaps in the work of

local and unit management work. They scamper off in all directions in order to avoid crackdowns and carry out their illegal activities. The situations described above show that the so-called problem of the floating population is not just a matter of a numerical value increasing too quickly. It affects every aspect of society. We need to examine thoroughly whether in the present situation we can adjust to this rapidly increasing trend. In short, once the increase in the floating pop[ulation exceeds the ability of society to accept and control it, then the situation has only drawbacks and no advantages. It disrupts the proper construction of the country and the life of the people. Therefore, control of this problem badly needs to be strengthened.

In the past we have often investigated the floating population and carried out investigations and rectifications and have returned people to their own areas. This method no longer suits the new situation. Yet some of the old methods should be kept and strengthened. Examples are the temporary population registration system for people who stay in people's homes in the cities or towns for more than 3 days, the formalities by which hostels and hotels register their guests and the collective registration at their dwelling place of groups which enter the cities and towns such as work crews, construction crews, transportation groups, etc. Of course, relying just on the registration of guests to clarify their situation still cannot control the great flood of people into an area. It would also be very difficult, relying on just two departments, to know where the floating population is currently residing. Therefore, some restrictive and guidance measures must be adopted. During the summer the floating population is most active. The number of people leaving their home areas for tourism, trade, meetings, work, etc. reaches its peak during this period. If this work is done well the crest of the human flood tide and its convergence can be avoided. If this work is not done well it will cause serious blows to some cities and towns and create the pressure of a peak load. Therefore, in order to control properly the floating population every involved department must take this task seriously. In particular, multiple routine horizontal contacts should be strengthened. Forecasting should be strengthened in order to master the regularities and peculiarities of the movements of the floating population. In this way the floating population can be brought under good control and give unqualified benefits to national production and to the lives of the people.

12369

CS0: 4005/1355

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WANG ZHEN ISSUES HONOR CERTIFICATES TO TEACHERS

OW110601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Article by reporter He Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA)--At a meeting held this afternoon to celebrate Teachers Day at the Central Party School, Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the party school, presented certificates and badges of honor to 480 comrades who had taught at the party school for more than 20 years and worked on the educational front for more than 30 years. He encouraged them to work harder for the cause of party education.

At the celebration meeting, Wang Zhen, on behalf of the school leadership, extended holiday regards and greetings to the school's teachers as well as to its administrative and logistic personnel who had served the work of teaching on the educational front for a long time. He hoped that the faculties of the school would further strengthen their unity, raise their ideological and professional levels, be more devoted to the party's educational task, and continue to contribute to the regularization of party school education.

In his speech at the meeting, Jiang Nanxiang, first vice president of the Central Party School, said: The Central Party School always attaches great importance to the role played by teachers. While leading party comrades teach at the school, the school still pays close attention to building a contingent of professional teachers. Shortly after the founding of the PRC, the Central Party School gathered a large number of noted Marxist-Leninist theorists and experts in literature and history to serve as teachers. The school has also trained new educational personnel by various means. Seasoned and well-experienced in teaching, the teachers of our party school now have a set theoretical level. They are vigorously working for the further regularization of party school education. He hoped that the teachers would give first priority to upholding the basic theory of Marxism, struggle against all decadent capitalist ideas, be brave in doing practical work and exploring new questions, and contribute to the

development of Marxism. At the same time, they should further carry out the reform of teaching in the party school. Since teaching benefits teachers as well as students, both should learn from one another in order to improve themselves together. In addition, they should work harder for the cause of party education.

Representatives of the party school's teachers, staff members, and students also spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CRITERIA FOR SELECTING CADRES DISCUSSED

HK051314 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0550 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--What are the criteria for accurately selecting cadres? A commentator's article in today's RENMIN RIBAO says: It is necessary to take a correct attitude toward diplomas, one's cultural level, qualifications, and ability. However, it is all the more necessary to observe cadres through their actual achievements. In this way, we will be able to realize their morality and talents.

The article points out: Over the past years, a number of young cadres in various localities and departments have been selected for leadership positions. Their morality and talents have manifested themselves in the achievements they have made in work and have been generally acknowledged. The actual achievements of cadres objectively exist. They comprehensively reflect the morality, talents, and knowledge of cadres. Only by observing the actual achievements of cadres, can we make a correct judgment of their morality and talents, resolutely correct the unhealthy trend of appointing people by favoritism, and foster the good habit of selecting cadres by observing their actual achievements.

The article points out: The basic requirement for observing the actual achievements of cadres is this: We should combine the method of observing them with that of understanding them; we should know well how they perform their duties and whether they work hard; in particular, we should observe what they have done for the party and the people in their terms of office and which of their achievements have been generally acknowledged; and through all this, we should further realize who has the better qualifications.

CSO: 4005/1432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BOOKS ON CPC HISTORY OFF PRESS IN SEPTEMBER

OW060030 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1413 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Article by reporter Zhang Yanping]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Sep (XINHUA)--Under the guidance of the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the CPC Central Committee, the "Books on CPC Historical Data"--which reflect the 60-odd year history of the CPC are being extensively compiled, sorted out and edited.

The work of editing has been basically completed for more than 20 volumes of data which reflect our party history during the War of Resistance against Japan. They will be published beginning in September throughout the country.

According to the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the CPC Central Committee, this set of books--compiled and edited by the Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the Central Committee, the Commission for Collecting Party History of the PLA, and the departments for collecting party historical data in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the administration of the central government--are of high historical value. Much of the data will be made public for the first time. The books will include roundups, documents, memoirs, notes on major events, photographs, charts and reports on textual research.

CSO: 4005/1432

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC VICE-CHAIRWOMAN SHI LIANG DIES

OWO61610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 6 September (XINHUA)--Shi Liang, vice-chairwoman of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress, died of illness early today. She was 85.

Shi Liang, a political activist, women's movement leader and an outstanding patriotic democrat, also chaired the Central Committee of the China Democratic League.

Born in 1900 in Changzhou, Jiangsu Province, she took part in the 4 May Movement of 1919 and the northern expedition against the warlords (1926-1927).

She worked as a lawyer in the 1930's, and during the anti-Japanese war, she was active in the democratic movement in Wuhan and Chongqing, and was one of the founders of the Democratic League.

Shi Liang was one of the seven champions of democracy freed with the help of Madame Soong Ching Ling after being jailed by the Kuomintang Government in 1936 for demanding an end to the civil war waged by the KMT against the communists, the release of political prisoners and the establishment of a united front against Japanese aggression.

She made outstanding contributions to the development of the women's movement, the building of a people's government, the promotion of democracy and the legal system and the consolidation and development of the patriotic United Front after national liberation in 1949.

CSO: 4000/376

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUPREME COURT TO RUN SPARETIME LAW UNIVERSITY

OWO71220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1144 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 September (XINHUA)--The China Sparetime Law University will open in mid-september with a total enrollment of 35,000.

The university, one of the largest sparetime universities in China, will be run by the Chinese Supreme People's Court. It will provide advanced legal training for members of the judicial system already serving in Chinese courts, officials said. The goal of the additional training is to improve the country's legal system, they added.

Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme Court, is concurrently the president of the university.

Shan Changzong, vice-president of the university told XINHUA today that the 35,000 students are all judges, assistant judges, clerks and court police selected from among nearly 60,000 applicants with no lower than senior middle school education.

With the development of the country's ongoing reform of its economic structure, the strengthening of the legal system and further impelmentation of the policy of opening to the outside world, court officials are facing many new complex legal issues. The traditional channel of educating capable people at education institutions is not enough, the vice-president said.

China now has 1 university of political science and law, 4 colleges of political science and law and 32 law departments in universities. More than 18,000 students are studying there.

With the general college established at the Supreme People's Court, the university has 30 branch colleges at the 29 higher courts in the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and at the Railway Transportation Higher Court. Divisions are set up at the over 300 intermediate courts across the country and teaching classes set up at the 2,900 basic courts. Presidents of courts at all these levels serve as the presidents or directors of the branch colleges or divisions.

Shan Changzong said that more than 1,000 judges have been appointed as teachers or parttime teachers. In addition, dozens of professors and associate professors from Beijing University and other law schools are participating.

Within the 3 years, the students are required to take 15 compulsory classes and 6 elective courses. They will be presented a diploma if they successfully complete the program.

The compulsory lessons include political economy, basic knowledge of jurisprudence, constitution, criminal and criminal procedural codes, marriage law and international private law. Elective courses cover international public law, basic knowledge of forensic medicine and judicial psychiatry and logic.

The Sparetime University will be run under the guidance of the State Education Commission.

CSO: 4000/376

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CIRCULAR URGES 'EARNEST REFORM' IN POLITICAL STUDY

OW121106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 September (XINHUA)--The communist party Central Committee urges "earnest reform" of ideological and political education in schools in a circular released here today.

The reform should cover curricula, textbooks and teaching methods, the circular said. courses on ethics and Marxist political science should reflect the differences in ideology, knowledge and psychology among the students of different age groups.

In primary schools, social studies (including legal knowledge) and ethics should be inculcated through such courses as language, history and art. The aim is to help pupils develop fine moral characters, and correct behavior and habits.

Education in morality, democracy, law, discipline, social life, history of social development and socialist construction should be carried out among students in junior secondary schools. This is to foster patriotism, socialist humanitarianism, lofty aesthetic standards and the concept of law and discipline. All students are required to have a basic knowledge of China's socialist society and cultivate a sense of social responsibility.

Students at senior secondary schools should learn the basics of economics and other other social sciences. They should have a correct understanding of life and relations between individuals and society, one's rights and obligations, happiness and sacrifice, innovation and tradition, and ideal and reality. They should also learn the Marxist method of observing social phenomena.

Courses on employment, professional ethics, labor discipline and safety should be arranged for all students in the last year in both junior and senior secondary schools.

Political education for college students should focus on the history of the Chinese revolution and the basic Marxist theories, including philosophy, history, economics, political science, law and scientific socialism. The students are required to know how and why China has embarked on the socialist

road under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and to have the ability to analyse the different social and ideological trends in the contemporary world from the Marxist point of view.

The circular said the analytical method should replace the spoon-feeding way of teaching in political education. Facts and examples should be used in lectures, and examinations should aim to foster comprehension and ability to apply theory.

CSO: 4000/376

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO ESTABLISH COPYRIGHT SYSTEM

OW111258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 September (XINHUA)--The present task of China's State Copyright Bureau, which was set up in July of this year, is to help the National People's Congress to work out drafts of copyright laws and regulations for the country, said the bureau Director Bian Chunguang here today.

He told a symposium on copyright that when the copyright system has been established and other conditions are "ripe," China will consider joining the international copyright organizations as soon as possible.

He said that before the bureau was set up, China had begun working on drafts of copyright laws and regulations. These drafts may be published after this year for nationwide discussion and will help popularize copyright knowledge.

To establish the copyright system, he pointed out, is to protect authors' interest, encourage writing and the dissemination of publications, and establish a more reasonable relation among the author, the disseminator, and the user.

He said this will broaden and strengthen the country's culture and science exchanges with other countries. It will also be helpful to a better implementation of the country's open policy.

He said he will welcome technical assistance from international organizations as to the establishment of the country's copyright system, including providing reference materials, consultative services, and training.

After copyright laws and regulations are laid down, he said, the bureau will be responsible for the country's copyright management. Works under protection will include literature, arts, science, and other fields.

However, he said, before joining international copyright organizations, China will not commit herself to protect the copyright of foreign works and she will not ask other countries to protect the copyright of Chinese works. Meanwhile, China will continue her business cooperation, on the basis of mutual benefit, with foreign publication, culture and education circles.

He said the bureau will also help local authorities and departments establish copyright organizations as well as commercial copyright agencies.

To suit the establishment of the copyright system, the former Publication Administration Bureau of the Culture Ministry was changed into the State Publication Bureau in July of this year.

CSO: 4000/376

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU FETES TV SERIAL CAST, CREW 4 SEP

OWO41308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 4 September (XINHUA)--"The Yellow Storm," a television serial, has brought "a whiff of fresh air" to this relatively new art form, according to Hu Qiaomu, Chinese Communist Party Political Bureau member.

Yesterday evening Hu hosted a reception honoring the cast and crew of the serial which was screened first in April this year. He said the success of "The Yellow Storm" shows that China's TV audience has good esthetic judgment. He urged TV film makers to produce more good TV films like this and not to always go in for fantasy and martial arts.

The 28-episode serial, directed by Lin Ruwei, was adapted from the novel of the same name ("A Four-Generation Family" in Chinese) by Lao She (1899-1966), a leading Chinese writer. It shows the life of the people of Beijing during the war of resistance against Japan from 1937 to 1945.

Hu said the serial helped him get a better understanding of Lao She. He told the TV cast and crew that many party and state leaders also like the serial.

Since its debut on the Beijing Television Station, many local television stations have also shown it. The Chinese Central Television Station is now broadcasting it for the second time.

Requests for video tapes of the serial have come from television stations in 10 foreign countries. Beijing's TV-studio is considering dubbing it into English for distribution abroad.

Hu said the success of the serial shows the potential for creativity in Chinese television films is great.

As the reception began, the cast and crew were individually introduced to Hu. Hu Jieqing, Lao She's widow and advisor to the producers of the serial, was warmly applauded by all present.

Present at the reception were Deng Liqun, member of the secretariat of the party's Central Committee, Zhu Houze, head of the Propaganda Department of the party's Central Committee, Zhu Muzhi, culture minister, and Ai Zhisheng, radio and television minister.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC NEWSPAPERS HAIL TEACHERS' DAY 10 SEP

OW100836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0748 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 10 September (XINHUA)--China's Teachers' Day, 10 September, is highlighted in all papers here today.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY, the GUANGMING DAILY and nearly all other major papers carry editorials hailing the glorious role played by the teachers in the country's modernization.

Nearly all papers devote full page coverage of the festival. Several papers carry pages of photos depicting teachers working with their students. A picture frontpaged in the GUANGMING DAILY shows students carrying posters which read "long live teachers."

News of Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the Beijing teachers university and President Li Xiannian's letter to teachers are frontpaged in all papers.

CHINA EDUCATION journal today uses red letterhead to mark the occasion.

GUANGMING DAILY carries reports of celebrations in many parts of the country. Meetings were held in Shanghai Municipality, Shandong, Fujian, and Hunan provinces at which awards were presented to thousands of teachers.

The second page of the same paper under the headline "Glory To the People's Teachers" carries greetings from people of all walks of life as well as a song composed praising the teachers.

The publication of a book "Biographies of Contemporary Chinese Educators" is also reported in the press today.

CSO: 4000/376

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER NAMED ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT HEAD

HK130504 Hong Kong AFP in English 0447 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 September (AFP)--A little-known alternate member of the communist party Central Committee has been appointed chief of the party's powerful Organisation Department, the PEOPLE'S DAILY revealed here today.

Wei Jianxing, believed to be about 50 years old, was identified as head of the party Organisational Department in a front-page article in the official party organ outlining the agenda for a series of key party meetings to convene here this week.

The party Organisational Department is the personnel office for the 40-million member communist party and is responsible for drafting lists of "third echelon" leaders being groomed to take over top party posts, analysts said.

The article did not say when Mr Wei had been named to the post and made no mention of the former head of the department, Qiao Shi, 60, who is widely believed to be in line for a spot on the 24-member party Politburo.

Mr Wei is one of the 136 alternate members of the 210-member Central Committee and a vice-chairman of the All China Federation of Trade Unions. Western diplomats said little else was known about him.

A party spokesman accepted questions about Mr Wei's background, but has yet to respond.

CSQ: 4000/376

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IDENTIFICATION CARD RULE--Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--Order of the President of the People's Republic of China, No 29: It is hereby proclaimed that the "Regulation on Citizens' Identification Cards of the People's Republic of China" has been adopted by the 12th session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee on 6 September 1985, and shall come into force on the day of its promulgation. [signed] Li Xiannian, President of the People's Republic of China, 6 September 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 6 Sep 85]

WREATH FOR DECEASED COMRADE--Beijing, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--Comrade Yang Zhenya, former secretary of the party committee and curator of the Museum of Chinese Revolutionary History and an outstanding CPC member, died of cancer in Beijing on 29 August 1985 at the age of 75. A ceremony to bid farewell to Comrade Yang Zhenya's remains was held at Beijing Hospital this morning. Over 400 people from various cultural circles in the capital and Comrade Yang Zhenya's friends attended the ceremony. Wreaths sent from Comrades Deng Yingchao, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Bo Yibo, and Huang Huoqing were placed in the funeral hall. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1159 GMT 10 Sep 85]

POWER, RADAR STATION VISIT--On the afternoon of 2 September, accompanied by Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, central delegation leader Wang Zhaoguo, visited Lake Yarzhoyum and (Gongbalashan) radar station and met fighters there. Comrade Wang Zhaoguo told comrades of a Lake Yarzhoyum survey team from the Chengdu survey and design institute under the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power that when building the Lake Yarzhoyum hydroelectric power station, we must carefully consider the major issue of water resources. At the same time, we should do well in comprehensive construction and under no circumstances should we affect the water supply and irrigation work of the areas next to the lake. Only thus can we benefit the people in a better way. At the (Gongbalashan) radar station, Comrade Wang Zhaoguo presented electronic clocks to the fighters on behalf of the central delegation. He also had a group photo taken with them to mark the occasion. [Text] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 3 Sep 85]

POPULATION ATLAS--Beijing, 6 September (XINHUA)--China will soon publish its first population atlas in Chinese and English languages for sale here and abroad, the Chinese Academy of Sciences Geography Institute said here today. The atlas, jointly edited by the institute and the State Council Population Census Office, passed a final check by the third editorial board meeting. With more than 140 maps, the atlas will detail the distribution of more than 1 billion Chinese people, listing nationalities, age groups, population changes, educational levels, trades, professions, marriages, births and family structures. Computers have been used to process more than 1,000 indices and nearly 10 million items of basic data. The atlas is based on the results of the third national census--together with figures from Taiwan--in 1980, and includes Hong Kong 1981 figures. References back to the first and second national censuses, and data dating back to the Western Han Dynasty (206 bc-24 ad), are included. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 6 Sep 85 OW]

TOWNSHIP LAW OFFICES ESTABLISHED--Beijing, 9 September (XINHUA)--China established more than 20,000 township law offices between early 1984 and July this year, according to an announcement by the Ministry of Justice here today. Well over 30 percent of the civil disputes in the countryside are related to economic matters, disputes over contracts in particular. There were 1.62 million notarized economic contracts in the rural areas last year. A ministry official said that due to ignorance of legal contracting procedures, many of the contracts were not fulfilled. In Gongxian County, Henan Province, for example, 70 percent of the 80,000 contracts signed in 1984 were legally invalid. The township law offices provide elementary law services such as examination of contracts and notary liaison and also act as agents for civil action. After the township law offices were set up in early 1984, Qingan County, Heilongjiang Province, notarized 2,000 contracts. The township law offices in Gongxian County helped examine 211 contracts and handled economic lawsuits involving 1.5 million yuan in the first half of this year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 9 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/376

EAST REGION

NANJING FAMILY PLANNING INSTITUTE OPENS

OWO90430 Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] Nanjing, 9 September (XINHUA)--An institute to train family planning administrators opened here last weekend.

The institute will train the first group of 130 administrators from 20 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on a 2-year program.

Subjects to be taught include population science, Chinese population, family planning administration and statistics.

Shen Guoxiang, of the State Family Planning Commission, said the institute would provide careful guidance and training for China's family planning administrators at county level and above.

There are over 100,000 such administrators across the country.

Shen said the institute would carry out academic exchanges in population theory and management with other countries--the Third World in particular.

The institute would enroll more than 1,000 correspondence students next month for a 3-year course, he said.

A second stage of building work at the new institute was now under way. Upon completion by the end of this year, the institute would increase its student body to 1,000.

Shen thanked the UN fund for population activities, which had provided funds for teaching equipment and training for the institute's teachers.

CSO: 4000/377

EAST REGION

SYMPOSIUM ON AGING OF SHANGHAI'S POPULATION HELD

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Zhu Shizhong [2612 2508 1813]]

[Text] According to statistics of the Third National Census in 1982, Shanghai had more than 1.4 million residents aged 60 and over, comprising 11.52 percent of the total population. Among them, 88,000 or 7.43 percent of the total population were aged 65 or over. These figures already exceed the criteria (10 percent and 7 percent) which many countries have established to define an aged population structure. This point was made at the academic conference on gerontology held recently in Shanghai.

The conference believes that Shanghai's population is aging rapidly. By 1982 the total population had grown by 92.78 percent over 1952. The aged population over 65, however, had increased more than six times. According to forecasts made by the Demography Institute of Huadong Normal University, the city census office and the Demography Institute of Fudan University, if the current birth rate continues (only one child per couple), by the year 2000 people aged 65 and over will comprise about 14 percent of the total population. This figure approaches the proportion of elderly who will make up the population of advanced countries such as Japan and France at that time. The conference emphasized that we must fully recognize and correctly handle the problem of the aging of the population. The conference suggested the following countermeasures in response to the aging of Shanghai's population.

1. Rationally and at the appropriate time, adjust the birth rate in order to reduce the speed at which the population is aging and make the population's age structure move quickly toward a stable state.
2. The elderly should be useful and purposeful. Only 20.64 percent of the able-bodied retirees have quit retirement and returned to work. We encourage the elderly to contribute by giving technical assistance to other districts and by helping their old units switch from old products to new products.
3. The elderly must be taken care of and have people they can depend on. Gradually socialize management and services for elderly people. Militants and the entire society should be concerned with the needs of the elderly for

clothing, nourishment, housing, transportation escorts, etc. We must propagandize and encourage a new societal custom of good family relations and establish respect and care for elderly persons.

4. Quickly formulate laws protecting the elderly and their health in order to guarantee the legal status and rights of the elderly.

5. Suggest that a gerontological institute be quickly established as well as a gerontological hospital in order to reinforce the specialized workers in gerontology and research on and care for the elderly.

12369

CSO: 4005/1355

EAST REGION

SHEN DAREN, OTHERS ATTEND DISCUSSION MEETING

OW060040 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Provincial CPPCC Committee held a joint discussion meeting this morning at the auditorium of the provincial government to solemnly commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the world war against fascism. Attending the meeting were Nie Fengzhi and Jiang Weiqing, two members of the Central Advisory Commission who happened to be in Nanjing; leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and the city of Nanjing including Shen Daren, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Zhou Ze, Chu Jiang, Chen Huanyou, Qian Zhonghan, (Qin Pai), Xu Zhi and (Zhang Chenhuan); and leading comrades of the Nanjing Military Region and the provincial military district Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, Zhan Danan and Zhen Shen.

Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting. Chu Jiang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, delivered a speech. He said: During the 8 years of war against Japanese aggression, Jiangsu was the main battlefield in central China. Proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation such as Liu Shaoqi, Chen Yi, Su Yu, Huang Kecheng and Tan Zhenlin were here to lead the people in waging the War of Resistance Against Japan. The people in Jiangsu suffered a great deal from Japanese imperialist aggression. The people in Jiangsu played a significant role in the nation-wide War of Resistance Against Japan. On 13 December 1937, Japanese troops occupied Nanjing, perpetrating the Nanjing Massacre which shook the whole world.

Comrade Chu Jiang said: In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, we must learn a good lesson from history, adhere to socialist orientation and closely follow the party's leadership. We must make use of the united front to strengthen unity among all nationalities and parties in the country and form the most extensive patriotic united front. We must bring into full play the revolutionary tradition of fearing no sacrifices and waging arduous struggles and rejuvenate the Chinese nation with the spirit of saving the country--the spirit which was displayed during the War of Resistance Against Japan. We must further oppose

aggression, strengthen unity and cooperation with the people of various countries in the world and safeguard world peace.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, Comrade Jiang Weiqing read a poem:
My memory of the Lugouqiao incident is still fresh, as half of the country was occupied by bandits. With the people of all nationalities having risen in struggle, the 8-year War of Resistance Against Japan ended the state of events.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

JIANGSU LEADERS MARK TEACHERS DAY 10 SEP

OW110454 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Leading comrades of the provincial Party Committee and the provincial government called on several universities, middle and primary schools, and kindergartens in Nanjing on 10 September, Teachers Day, to extend greetings to the teachers and take part in celebrations.

Jiang Weiqing and Hui Yuyu, members of the Central Advisory Commission, and Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial Party Committee, arrived at the middle school affiliated to Nanjing Teachers University at 0800 to attend a celebration meeting. A ceremony to lay the cornerstone for (Chaolige), a school to be built with funds donated by alumni at home and abroad, was held at the same time.

In the afternoon, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial Party Committee, and Liu Lin, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, visited Nanjing University to extend holiday greetings to the teachers. Han Peixin said: Nanjing University is the highest institute of learning in Jiangsu; it has trained a large number of specialized personnel for building socialism both in its material and spiritual aspects in the province. He encouraged the teachers to cherish their honor and plunge into the current educational reform in an innovative spirit in order to train more talented personnel for the modernization drive.

Gu Xiulian, governor, and Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, attended a discussion meeting of veteran teachers with over 30 years of teaching experience at Nanjing Teachers University. Governor Gu time and again expressed gratitude to the veteran teachers for training a large number of skilled personnel. Briefing the veteran teachers on her recent inspection of various localities, Governor Gu said: It is the consensus of localities that highly qualified teachers are in great demand by all schools. Governor Gu stressed the importance of the following four fields: Investment in intellectual resources, mobilization of the entire society to promote education, basic education, and reform of the educational system. Governor Gu said: Spurred by Teachers Day, we should infuse our daily work with the spirit of Teachers Day.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG ATTENDS TEACHERS DAY MEETING

OW092310 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government held a meeting this morning to celebrate Teachers' Day. Governor Wang Yuzhao delivered a speech at the meeting. Provincial party and government leaders attending the meeting were Huang Huang, Shi Junjie, Xu Leyi, (Yang Yongliang), Niu Xiaomei, (Zhao Baoxing), (Wang Shengxin), (Chi Jianxiao), Wei Xinyi, Yang Jike, Hong Pei, and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the province.

Comrade Xu Leyi presided over the meeting, at which an announcement of the provincial people's government commending Anhui's 597 outstanding teachers was read aloud.

Governor Wang Yuzhao delivered a speech at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, he extended festival greetings and high respect to all outstanding teachers and persons working hard on the educational front throughout the province.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Yuzhao recalled the educational achievements Anhui has scored and the tremendous contributions made by people's teachers in the past 30 years under the correct leadership of the party.

Comrade Wang Yuzhao called on the party and government at all levels to take the lead in attaching importance to education and respecting teachers, to conduct sustained and extensive propaganda and education on the importance of attaching significance to education and respecting teachers, and to continually doing good deeds for teachers.

In his speech, Governor Wang Yuzhao also urged teachers to meet the following requirements: First, they should cherish their jobs even more and be determined to devote their lives to educational work. Second, they should strive to improve themselves in order to become qualified teachers of the people. Third, they should not only teach but also bring up qualified personnel. Fourth, they should actively promote education reform.

In conclusion, Governor Wang Yuzho wished all teachers good health, success in their work, and a happy holiday.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S WANG YUZHAO GREET'S TEACHERS' DAY

OW100312 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Recorded radio-TV talk by Wang Yuzhao, deputy secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and governor, on Teachers' Day]

[Excerpts] Esteemed teacher comrades:

On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, I extend holiday greetings and pay highest tribute to the teachers as well as staff and workers working diligently on the educational front throughout the province.

A teacher is a disseminator of knowledge and training of specialized personnel. The teachers, especially the large numbers of middle and primary school teachers, shoulder an arduous but glorious, plain but meaningful task having a bearing on the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the next generation in our country, the prosperity of the Chinese nation, and the success of China's socialist modernization drive.

Under the party's correct leadership, our province has scored great achievements in education since the founding of the country. Along with the development of education, a sizable contingent of fairly competent teachers has been formed. They have contributed greatly to the training of skilled personnel for the building of the four modernizations in Anhui. The party and the government thank you, and the 50 million people of Anhui thank you!

Teacher comrades: The economic situation in our province has been good and economic development has been rapid over the last few years. Since the publication of the party Central Committee's decision on reform of the educational system, an unprecedentedly excellent situation has emerged on the educational front across the province. Party and government leaders of many localities have already placed education on the agenda and paid as much attention to educational work as to economic work. Along with the rapid economic development, our financial revenues will increase accordingly, and the investment in education will also be increased year after year. We will certainly have better and better conditions for running schools.

Esteemed teachers: The work you have dedicated yourselves to has a noble cause. You are the most respected people in the world. Honor forever belongs to you.

May the undertaking of education prosper!

Good health, pleasant work, and a happy holiday to all teachers!

CSO: 4005/1412

2 October 1985

EAST REGION

ANHUI'S HUANG HUANG MARKS TEACHERS DAY 10 SEP

OW121309 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday was Teachers Day. Anhui responsible comrades Huang Huang, Xu Leyi, Niu Xiaomei, Hong Qingyuan, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, and Zhao Minxue visited the Anhui University of Technology, the Anhui Medical College, the Hefei Joint University, and some middle and primary schools and child care centers on 10 September, bringing along with them greetings to the people's teachers from the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government. They joined the teachers in celebrating Teachers Day.

A festive atmosphere prevailed on the campus of the Anhui University where some 2,000 teachers and students solemnly celebrated the first Teachers Day. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, Huang Huang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, extended greetings to the teachers. He delivered a speech. He said: In promoting higher education, basic education, and vocational education, the most important thing is to respect teachers. Only by respecting teachers and raising their enthusiasm, can we rapidly develop education in the province. He said: Anhui's economic and financial situation is the best this year. The future of Anhui's economy is bright. The future of education in Anhui is also bright.

Outstanding teachers were commended at the meeting. Certificates of merit were also awarded to teachers who had taught to various schools and colleges for 30 to 50 years.

CSO: 4005/1426

EAST REGION

RUI XINGWEN ATTENDS SHANGHAI TEACHERS DAY FORUM

OW130259 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] A forum to happily celebrate China's first Teachers Day was held at the Banquet Hall of the Shanghai Exhibition Center yesterday afternoon. More than 400 people, including teachers who have worked industriously for many years and students they have trained, joyfully walked into the meeting hall amid the strains of lively music played by a middle school student orchestra. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, Shanghai Governor Jiang Zemin, and other leading comrades of departments concerned also attended this entirely new sort of forum.

The forum was convened by the Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee.

Comrade Rui Xingwen was the first to address the forum. He said: On behalf of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government, I extend to you teachers and, through you, to educational workers throughout the municipality, high respects and cordial regards. Rui Xingwen said: The institution of Teachers Day will lead to enhancing the political and social status of people's teachers and will gradually make teaching one of the most respected and envied professions. Through these celebration activities, we should vigorously encourage all sectors of society to attach importance to educational development to respect and show concern for the masses of teachers, and to foster a custom of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education.

At yesterday's forum, the Municipal CYL Committee conferred the title of "Honorary Instructors for Shanghai Municipality's Young Pioneers" on 17 comrades. Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin presented citations to the 17 instructors. After the forum, Yang Di, deputy secretary of the Municipal CPC Committee, cordially met them. He congratulated them and encouraged them to continue contributing to training the new generation.

CSO: 4005/1426

2 October 1985

EAST REGION

ACTIVITIES OF WAN SHAOFEN, OTHER JIANGXI LEADERS

OW050057 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on activities of Wan Shaofen, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, and a number of other provincial leaders as reported by Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 29 and 31 August, and on 2 September. The length of each report appears in parentheses at the end of each item.

29 August

At the Jiangxi provincial conference sponsored by the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government on 29 August to discuss the construction of Jiangxi's old revolutionary bases, Wan Shaofen makes a report entitled: "Speed Up the Construction of Old Revolutionary Bases, and Strive to invigorate Jiangxi." According to the broadcast, her report is divided into the following three parts: 1) Speeding up the construction of the old revolutionary bases is an urgent strategic task of Jiangxi; 2) Earnestly implement the general and specific policies for the construction of the old revolutionary bases, and strive to replace poverty with prosperity in order to change the appearance of the old revolutionary bases as soon as possible; 3) Carry forward the fine traditions, thinking and workstyle of the cadres of the previously Soviet areas, and achieve top-grade performance in the 1980's.

The broadcast says that deputy secretaries of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance and Xu Qin are also present at the meeting, which is also attended by 200 other officials of various departments concerned and more than 1,000 representatives from various provincial organs and institutes of higher education. (2.5 minutes)

The same broadcast also carries a summary of Wan Shaofen's report at the conference. In her report, the female provincial party committee secretary points out that "the economic development in the old revolutionary bases is still slow, a considerable number of people in those bases are still poor, and some people are still not adequately clothed or fed."

According to Wan, the target for the construction of the old revolutionary bases is: "Solve the people's problems of food and clothing in 2 or 3 years, and do away with poverty by 1990." To this end, she says, "We must adhere to

the principle of self-reliance, enlist the support of all quarters and the state, exert joint efforts to enliven the economy, implement the relevant policies, and strive to develop commodity production." (9 minutes)

31 August

Wan Shaofen and Xu Qin continue attending the provincial conference on 31 August to discuss the construction of old revolutionary bases. During the meeting on 31 August, Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping explains certain new measures for promoting the construction of old revolutionary bases. He calls on state-operated farms, dams, and power stations in those bases "not to scramble for benefits with the local people, but to concede benefits to them" and to adopt favorable measures to encourage enterprises to transfer their technology and equipment to the old revolutionary bases and open all kinds of cooperative projects in those areas. The vice governor also urges colleges and research units in Jiangxi to provide technical assistance to the old revolutionary bases. Preferential measures the vice governor mentions for the old revolutionary bases are those in the area of tax reduction and exemptions, credits, procurement and marketing of agricultural goods, and the training of personnel. (2.5 minutes)

In another report, the same service reports that Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance and others receive the member of the Jiangxi delegation leaving for Beijing to attend the second national workers' sports meet. During the audience, Wan Shaofen urges the athletes to win glory for Jiangxi by scoring good results at the sports meet. (1.5 minutes)

2 September

Jiangxi party and government leaders Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Zhao Zengyi, Jiang Zhuping and others attend the closing session of the provincial conference on construction of old revolutionary bases.

Addressing the closing session, Xu Qin reemphasizes the need to "help the people of the old revolutionary bases solve their problems of food and clothing within 2 to 3 years, and help them do away with poverty and catch up with the province's economic development by 1990."

Xu Qin, who is deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, urges leaders at all levels and comrades of all trades and professions to understand the importance in expediting the construction of the old revolutionary bases "from the strategic level of invigorating Jiangxi's economic development."

According to Xu Qin, since the economic foundation of the old revolutionary bases is weak and vulnerable, and especially those areas where clothing and food are still problems, "more flexible, more favored policies" should be adopted on their behalf.

Xu Qin also mentions other measures for improving the old revolutionary bases' economic situation. The measures include: promoting lateral economic and technical ties between localities; introducing capital, technical know-how, equipment, personnel and management into the old revolutionary bases to help them tap their resources and develop the economy; expediting these areas' communications, energy supply, education, and medical services. He adds that all prefectures, cities and counties should help villages and households work out measures to become affluent. (4.5 minutes)

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

JIANGXI SETTLING DISCHARGED, RETIRED PLA CADRES

OW121413 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] According to a report by (Wu Guobiao) of the provincial Military District, a circular was issued today by the Military District's Political Department, urging all units to do well in transferring their discharged and retired cadres to local authorities for settlement.

To speed up the pace in transferring discharged and retired military cadres to local authorities for settlement, the provincial Military District's Political Department asked all units to keep in contact with local civil affairs departments on their own initiative so as to be informed about the current situation in the various localities. Where basic conditions for receiving the cadres are met, they should ask the local authorities concerned to issue, as soon as possible, a notification to this effect and to step up all preparations for the arrival of these cadres. In addition, all units should do intensive ideological work in the light of the specific questions their cadres might have in mind. They should properly settle any problems left over from the past and see to it that every necessary procedure is completed in a conscientious way. If a discharged or retired cadres fails to report to the local authorities concerned before the prescribed time limit without a valid reason, he should be criticized and educated. If he still refuses to mend his ways after being educated, he should be seriously dealt with according to the relevant rules.

The circular stressed that transfer of discharged and retired military cadres to local authorities for settlement is a new heavy, urgent, and difficult task. Party committees at all levels, the circular urged, should strengthen their leadership over this task, and all departments concerned should consider this task a major one and concentrate their efforts on it.

CSO: 4005/1426

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CPC HOLDS SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION MEETING

SK110946 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On 19-20 August, the office in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC Committee and party committees of the provincial-level organs held a meeting on the party rectification work of provincial-level organs. The meeting discussed the issues of how to further consolidate and develop first-stage party rectification achievements and how to deeply and solidly conduct second-stage party rectification work. The meeting called on provincial-level organs to attend to the work in five fields in the course of the party rectification work.

1. We should deeply conduct education on party spirit in order to upgrade the ideological and political quality of party members. Through conducting education on party spirit among party members, we should consciously solve the problems of some party members only seeking material benefits, not stressing ideals, seeking good relations with all and sundry at the expense of principles, taking advantage of their functions to seek private gains, practicing bureaucracy, and taking a passive attitude towards reforms.
2. We should enhance the party's day-to-day work in order to consolidate and develop party rectification achievements. The provincial-level organs should strengthen day-to-day ideological and political work and strictly enforce inner-party organizational life. Provincial-level organs should formulate and firmly implement the plan and measures for realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style in order to gradually form a practice of stressing party spirit, principles and party discipline.
3. We should persist in the work of correcting mistakes in the course of rectification in order to conscientiously solve major problems. Efforts must be made to strictly examine and handle cases of violating party discipline, in particular to strictly handle and concentratedly examine cases of leading cadres at all levels violating party discipline, and to continue solving the major problems existing in their own units. We should give priority to solving problems concerning party rectification that have strong repercussions on the masses, problems that we have failed to solve thoroughly, and problems relating to leading cadres.
4. We should firmly attend to checking the "three types of people" and take organizational measures in handling the. At present, a problem that merits our

attention is that we have failed to take organizational measures for handling the three types of people in a rapid manner. All units should conscientiously analyze the reasons for lagging behind in taking the organizational measures and adopt measures for accelerating the work of taking organizational measures under the situation of ensuring good quality in the work.

5. We should conscientiously strengthen leadership over party rectification.

Yang Xingfu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy head of the office in charge of party rectification under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. Five provincial-level units introduced their experiences in preceding-stage party rectification work.

CSO: 4005/1426

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S WAN SHAOFEN HAILS TEACHERS UNIVERSITY

OW100118 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Provincial and Nanchang City party, government, and military leaders, including Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Jiang Zhuping, Pei Dean, (Lu Xiuzhen), (Wang Taihua), Wang Shixian, Zhu Zhihong, Wang Zemin, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shangxi, Liu Bin, Qian Jiaming, Wu Ping, Yang Yongfeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhia, Lu Liang, (Ding Liqiang), (Wu Yunzhong), Li Aisun, and (Chen Andong), as well as responsible comrades of departments concerned, visited, in 9 groups, a number of universities, middle and primary schools, vocational schools, spare time schools, and kindergartens in the Nanchang area this morning to extend Teachers' Day greetings to the vast numbers of teachers on the educational front, who have been diligently teaching and educating youngsters.

At Jiangxi Teachers University, Wan Shaofen, secretary of the provincial party committee, Li Aisun, secretary of the Nanchang city party committee, and other leaders attended a Teachers' Day tea party. They shook hands with the teachers and extended greetings to them.

Wan Shaofen said: Jiangxi Teachers University has made great contributions to the development of education in the province through its training of teachers. The party and the people thank you. You are the teachers' teachers and deserve admiration from all of society.

Wan Shaofen stressed: Leaders of schools at various levels should show concern for the teachers, especially for the outstanding teachers. It is necessary to give them preferential treatment in allotting living quarters and regarding other issues in order to encourage and reward the advanced.

At the middle school affiliated with the university, Comrade Wan Shaofen called on special-grade teacher (Liu Yunlai). She told the students in the classroom that they should respect their teacher because he worked hard for them. Wan Shaofen and other comrades in her group also visited (Honggou) Vocational University and Jiangxi Provincial 1 August Nursery School. She urged Nanchang City to draft measures to solve the vocational university's problem concerning school buildings.

Governor Ni Xiance, Mayor (Chen Andong) of Nanchang City, and other leaders visited Jiangxi University and Nanchang No. 17 Middle School. They attended a meeting at the university to celebrate Teachers' Day and extended greetings to all university faculty. Ni Xiance said: Jiangxi University is one of the most influential and prestigious universities in the province. It is hoped that all teachers will set good examples in training more and better talented personnel for the development of the province's economy.

At Nanchang No. 17 Middle School, Ni Xiance and other leaders inquired into and familiarized themselves with the school's Tibetan class. They also inspected the school's dormitory, recreation room, and dining hall.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

JINAN MILITARY LEADERS PRAISED FOR UPRIGHTNESS

OW100130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] During their recent inspection tour of grassroots army units, Li Jiulong and Chi Haotian, the newly appointed commander and political commissar respectively of the Jinan Military Region, acted strictly according to the Guiding Principles, and refused to attend welcome banquets or make pleasure trips, thereby setting good examples for rectifying unhealthy practices.

Before they departed for the grassroots army units, the new leaders of the Jinan Military Region had notified the lower bodies to act according to the Guiding Principles. However, some units still prepared welcome banquets, considering that the new leaders of the military region were visiting the grassroots for the first time. Li Jiulong and Chi Haotian firmly refused to attend the banquets. They insisted on having simple meals. Some units had scheduled pleasure trips after briefings. The leaders of the military region said: We are here on business, not for sightseeing. They did not tour the more than 30 scenic spots along the way.

On 10 August they visited an army outpost. Getting out of the train, they were greeted by local party, government, and military leaders, and the masses on both sides of the street were held back. Chi Haotian sternly criticized the army for doing this. At noon the next day, they made a special trip to the local party and government departments to offer their apology, asking them to criticize the action in the newspapers and apologize to the masses.

The masses inside and outside of the military offered their praise, saying: The new leading body of the military region has preserved our army's old traditions, demonstrated an upright spirit and new approaches along the way, and developed the party's fine work style.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

SHANDONG URBAN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION MEETING CONCLUDES

SK061308 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The provincial work meeting on urban spiritual civilization held that building an urban spiritual civilization is of strategic significance in promoting an overall spiritual civilization; realizing a distinct turn for the better in social practices and social order; ensuring the smooth implementation of the policies concerning reforms, opening to the outside world, and enlivening the economy; and accelerating the pace of socialist modernization.

After 4 days in session, the provincial work meeting on urban spiritual civilization sponsored by the provincial CPC Committee ended on 5 September.

The meeting pointed out: Building an urban spiritual civilization is not a matter of certain departments but a matter of the whole party and all of society. All departments and all fields should assume responsibility for the work. Only when we strengthen our leadership, the people engage in the work, and all departments make concerted efforts in doing the work can we create a new situation in urban spiritual civilization.

The meeting stressed: Party and government leaders at all levels throughout the urban areas of our province should take the construction of urban spiritual civilization as a strategic task. All functional departments, mass organizations, and the broad masses of cadres and people should unify their thinking in accordance with the tasks set forth by the central authorities and the provincial CPC Committee, have a strong sense of responsibility and a sense of urgency, strengthen leadership, make close cooperation, do their jobs in a solid manner, and make efforts to promote the construction of urban spiritual civilization to a new level.

Zheng Weimin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony of the meeting, and outlined a plan for implementing the guidelines of this meeting.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL SOIREE TO MARK TEACHERS' DAY HELD

SK100358 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpt] On the evening of 9 September, the province and Jinan City jointly held a literary and art soiree to mark the teachers' day at the Shandong Gymnasium.

Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, Lu Maozeng and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC Committee, Zhou Zhenxing, Feng Lizu, Zheng Weimin, and Xu Shulin, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, Li Zhen, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, Lu Hong, vice governor, Zhang Jingao, advisor of the provincial government, and Qin Hezhen, a veteran comrade of the province, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial and Jinan City relevant departments attended the soiree.

Watching the literary and art performance were a total of 6,000 persons including the representatives of outstanding teachers attending the provincial teachers' day celebration meeting, representatives of units and individuals advanced in respecting teachers and in paying attention to educational undertakings, representatives attending the provincial forum of outstanding teachers who are returned overseas Chinese or family members of overseas Chinese, some of the veteran educational workers of the province and Jinan City, teachers, staff members, and students of some primary and middle schools as well as colleges and universities, foreign experts and teachers who are teaching in higher educational institutes in Jinan, office cadres of the province and Jinan City, the PLA units stations in Jinan, and some of the commanders and fighters of the armed police force.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN MARKS TEACHERS' DAY

OW100137 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] This afternoon, nearly 3,000 teachers in Jiangsu attended a meeting in Nanjing cosponsored by Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality to mark teachers' day. Leading comrades Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, and Qian Zhonghan attended the meeting, which was chaired by Zhang Yaohua, mayor of Nanjing.

During the meeting, Vice Governor Yang Yongyi read a decision of the provincial government on commending outstanding education workers, and 774 outstanding education workers were commended.

On behalf of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee and the provincial government, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, extended his greetings to the teachers and highly evaluated their contributions.

Comrade Han Peixin said: Jiangsu's economic growth has been quite significant in recent years, and an important factor for this achievement lies in the province's abundant intellectual resources. While this has something to do with Jiangsu's long-standing educational development, more importantly, it is because of the tireless efforts exerted by teachers since the founding of the nation. We can say that Jiangsu's educational workers have contributed significantly to Jiangsu's economic development and social progress, and their contributions will always be remembered by the people throughout the province and our children.

(Pu Quanqi), a primary school teacher, and (Fu Xiuren), a graduate student, addressed the meeting on behalf of teachers and students.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

SHANDONG TO ISSUE RESIDENT ID CARDS IN THREE MAJOR CITIES

SK271200 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In 1985, our province will first issue resident identification cards in the three cities of Jinan, Qingdao, and Yantai. This is the decision adopted at the first work conference recently sponsored by the provincial people's government on the issuance of resident identification cards.

Enforcing the system in which residents must hold their identification cards, a decision made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, is a big event that affects the political life of thousand upon thousand households, and also is an important measure for protecting the legal rights and interest of citizens and safeguarding social peace.

Ma Lianli, vice governor of the province, presided over the work conference and delivered a speech in which he stressed: The three cities that will first issue resident identification cards this year should strengthen their leadership over this work, earnestly organize the work, and should realistically ensure the work quality of making the cards and issuing them in order to create good experience for card issuance throughout the province.

At the work conference, the responsible comrade of the provincial Public Security Department delivered a speech on the concrete opinions of first issuing resident identification cards in the three cities this year. The conference decided that Jinan City should first take up pilot work in this regard, and then the three cities should gradually carry out this work.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS MARK TEACHERS DAY 10 SEP

OW110612 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Excerpt] People from various circles in Shanghai paid tribute in a solemn and enthusiastic manner to teachers, trainers of talented personnel for the modernization drive, on 10 September, the first Teachers Day in China. Leaders of the municipal Party Committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC Committee formed several groups to call on the teachers to extend holiday greetings to them on Teachers Day.

Rui Xingwen, secretary of the municipal Party Committee, Tan Jiazhen, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and Mao Jingquan, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee, attended a meeting at the Shanghai Teachers Academy to celebrate Teachers Day and to unveil a school signboard personally inscribed by Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Speaking at the meeting, Rui Xingwen said: It is hard to conceive how fast knowledge is updated in the world today. We must not only have regular teachers colleges but must also set up a social network to update knowledge, which is an important way to promote social progress.

Jiang Zemin, mayor, and Chen Tiedi, member of the Standing Committee of the municipal Party Committee and secretary of the Party Committee of the municipal (?office on public health and education), visited their alma mater, the Shanghai Jiaotong University. Mayor Jiang Zemin praised the university teachers for training a large number of specialized personnel for the country.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

NEW COLLEGE FOR RETIRED CADRES OPENS

OW081835 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] On the morning of 6 September, more than 200 retired cadres cheerfully gathered at veteran cadres activities centers in various cities in Jiangxi to attend the Jiangxi College for Veteran Comrades inaugural ceremony. Secretary Wan Shaofen and Deputy Secretary Liu Fangren of the provincial CPC Committee, and Vice Chairmen Lu Liang and (Sun Liqiang) of the provincial CPPCC Committee attended the ceremony to extend their greetings. Fang Zhichun, member of the Central Advisory Commission, visited students there.

Liu Fangren delivered a speech at the inaugural ceremony. He said: The purpose of the Jiangxi College for Veteran Comrades is to provide the opportunity and create an environment for veteran comrades to study, help them broaden their knowledge, mold their temperament, and enrich their lives in their remaining years. The college will provide the old comrades with a chance to learn, lead a happy life, and achieve something in their later years.

The college now offers a total of four specialities--Chinese literature, medicine and public health for the aged, fundamentals of laws, and calligraphy and Chinese painting. All students are expected to enrol for the whole year. A total of 237 students have registered, including five students who are over 70 years old and 50 students who are over 60 years old. Professors and lecturers from nearby institutions of higher learning and units have been invited to give lectures at the new college.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

JIANGXI LEADERS MARK TEACHERS DAY 10 SEP

OW110442 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Jiangxi and Nanchang cosponsored a meeting at the 1 August Hall this morning to mark Teachers Day. Over 2,000 teachers of Jiangxi and Nanchang happily gathered to mark their day.

Attending the meeting were leading members of the party, government, and military of Jiangxi and Nanchang, including Wan Shaofen, Ni Xiance, Xu Qin, Ma Jikong, Jiang Zhuping, Wang Zhaorong, Pei Dean, (Lu Xiuzhen), (Wang Caihua), Liu Zhonghou, Wang Shixian, Zhu Zhihong, Wang Zemin, Zheng Xiaoxian, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, Qian Jiamin, Wu Ping, Yang Yongfeng, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, Lu Liang, Li Shanyuan, Wu Yongle, Wu Tiyu, (Jin Biqiang), (Wu Younzhong), (Shen Shanwen), (Liu Aisun), and (Chen Andong), as well as leading comrades of the propaganda department of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee, the general office of the provincial government, the central teacher-training group, the Nanchang Army School, the provincial educational department, and the provincial trade union, CYL committee, and women's federation.

Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping addressed the meeting, which was chaired by (Chen Andong), mayor of Nanchang.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

JIANGXI GOVERNOR AT TEACHERS TRAINING MEETINGS

OW051430 [Editorial Report] Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 3 September carries a 2-minute report which says that a 153-member lecturers group of central cadres arrived in Jiangxi on the same day to train middle and primary school teachers. The group was greeted at the railway station by Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; (Chen Guidun), vice governor; and others.

According to the report, "Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, gave a speech at the welcoming ceremony at the provincial CPC Committee auditorium in the afternoon." In his speech, Ni Xiance said: "We should learn from the comrades of the lecturers group, join efforts to promote Jiangxi's educational development, and prepare Jiangxi for an economic takeoff."

The same station at 1100 GMT on 4 September carries a 2.5-minute report on a mobilization meeting held by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government on 3 September to select cadres to help train middle and primary school teachers. According to the report, Liu Fangren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a mobilization report. Ni Xiance, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor; (Chen Guidun), vice governor; (Jin Yongqian), vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and others attended the meeting. More than 1,000 cadres of organs directly under the provincial jurisdiction heard the report.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S HAN PEIXIN RETURNS FROM AUSTRALIA

OW100145 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Dispatch by correspondent Yang Maosen]

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu provincial goodwill delegation headed by Comrade Han Peixin returned to Nanjing from Guangzhou by air yesterday evening after its successful friendly visit to the State of Victoria, Australia.

While in Victoria, the delegation participated in activities celebrating the 15th founding anniversary of the state and attended a ceremony to lay the foundation stone for a decorated archway, an imitation of a gate at the Nanjing Chaotiangong Temple, serving as a return gift from Jiangsu Province to the State of Victoria. Comrade Han Peixin separately met with Cain, premier of the Victorian State Government, and (Fordham), vice premier and minister for industrial technology and resources. They exchanged views on further developing cooperation in trade, culture, science and technology, and education.

On returning to Nanjing, the delegation was greeted at the airport by responsible persons of the province and Nanjing City Shen Daren, Sun Ha, Chen Huanyou, Wu Xijun, and Zhang Yaohua, as well as responsible persons of the departments concerned Qian Mengwu, Ye Xuchang, Zheng Liangyu, and others.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

FUJIAN LEADERS MOURN DEATH OF RED ARMY VETERAN

OW100915 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] (FUJIAN RIBAO report) Comrade Chen Yunfei, vice chairman of the Fujian Veteran Cadres Committee and a Red Army veteran, died of illness in Fuzhou on the afternoon of 5 August 1985. A memorial service for Comrade Chen Yunfei was held in Fuzhou on the morning of 22 August.

Attending the memorial service were leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial advisory commission, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, and the provincial discipline inspection commission, including Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Cheng Xu, Wu Hongxiang, Yuan Gai, Yuan Qitong, Wang Zhi, Lu Sheng, Zhang Gexin, Huang Ming, Zuo Fengmei, and Zeng Ming, and leading members of various provincial departments and his former friends.

When Comrade Chen Yunfei was hospitalized, Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Chang Xu, Wu Hongxiang, Gao Hu, Wang Yishi, Zhang Gexin, Wen Fushan and leading cadres and veteran comrades of various departments concerned visited him in the hospital on many occasions.

When Comrade Chen Yunfei died, condolence messages and letters and wreaths were received from Peng Chong and Ye Fei, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Wei Jinshui, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Lin Yixin and Lin Xiude, former vice chairmen of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council; Yang Caiheng, adviser to the Ministry of Geology; Kang Lin, deputy commander of the Beijing Military Region; Rao Shoukun and Du Weiyou, respectively commander and political commissar of the Jinan Military Region; and Zhang Kaifan, vice chairman of the Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

ANHUI GOVERNOR ON PLACEMENT FOR ARMY CADRES

OW061021 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 85

[Text] The 4-day provincial meeting on placement for demobilized military cadres closed on 30 August. Comrades at the meeting studied the related policies of the central authorities on placement for demobilized military cadres, acquired a better understanding of this work, unified their thought, conducted earnest and meticulous discussions on placement for demobilized cadres in our province this year, and formulated plans for assigning jobs and implementing the related policies.

Wang Yuzho, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, spoke at the meeting. After expounding the tremendous significance of doing a good job of placing demobilized military cadres this year, he said: Party committees and governments at all levels should warmly welcome and make proper arrangements for demobilized military cadres, who deserve the same political trust and job treatment as local cadres, and who need the same concern and support shown to local cadres in regard to their living conditions and work.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Yuzhao laid down specific guidelines for moving and assigning jobs to the dependents of demobilized cadres, for finding jobs for and schooling their children, and for housing and other matters. He hoped that all localities and departments would join efforts and cooperate to do practical and useful work for demobilized military cadres, and enthusiastically create conditions for them so they will become an important force in Anhui's economic construction as soon as possible.

Participants at the meeting said that after going home and under the unified leadership of the party committees and governments, they would do their work well, fulfil their duties, and make concerted efforts to ensure proper placement for demobilized military cadres, so that the cadres can put their talents to good use and function satisfactorily at their respective jobs.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

JIANGSU GOVERNMENT ISSUES WINTER CONSCRIPTION ORDER

OW081018 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] The Jiangsu Provincial Government and the provincial military district issued an order on 4 September concerning winter conscription, stipulating that conscription in the province will begin on 15 September and end in mid-November. Targets of this conscription are young people who have graduated from junior middle schools or schools of higher education and who are from rural families where manpower is quite abundant; and 1984 or 1985 senior middle school graduates in cities or counties proper. Some of the young workers in various industrial and mining enterprises with senior middle school education are also targets of this conscription. A limited number of young women may also be conscribed including those from the 1985 senior high school graduating class. Young men who are between 18 and 20 and young women who are between 18 and 19 in 1985 are eligible for conscription. Senior middle school students who have graduated in 1985 and have reached the age of 17 may also join the army if they wish.

The order said: Conscription is an important task in strengthening army building. It is necessary to fulfill this task under the unified leadership of the local party committee. The people's governments at all levels and various military sub-districts and people's armed forces departments must make proper arrangements for attracting new recruits. Public health, railway and communications departments must closely coordinate with each other in ensuring that the task of conscription is fulfilled both in quality and quantity.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

FUJIAN'S HU PING INSPECTS POOR HILLY AREAS

OW090523 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpts] Comrade Hu Ping and leading comrades of the provincial Finance Department, the provincial Planning, Economic, and Agricultural Commissions, and other departments made investigations and studies in Shouning, Zhouning, Pingnan, and other poor mountainous areas and helped direct work and solve practical problems there from 25 to 31 July.

Shouning is a poor county where 35 percent of the people have not yet been able to solve their problems of food and clothing. After making an investigation and study, Comrade Hu Ping pointed out: There are grass hills and pastures in Shouning, and it is rich in mineral and water resources. Hence, the county has a great potential for development, and it is entirely possible for the county to eliminate poverty and become rich. Cadres should not have an inferiority complex, and should foster a sense of responsibility for the building and development of the county. They should carry forward the spirit of building enterprises through their own arduous efforts and bring about a new situation.

While inspecting mountainous areas, Comrade Hu Ping discovered a serious shortage of qualified personnel in such areas. Some intellectuals from other provinces also left not be solved. He held, the key to economic development in the mountainous areas lies in qualified persons. The provincial party committee and the provincial government should formulate special policies to help qualified persons solve their practical problems so that they will keep their minds on their work in the mountainous areas.

Comrade Hu Ping said: It is a pressing task at present to help people in poor areas free themselves from poverty, and leaders at various levels should make this task as an important item on their agendas.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW280003 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Text] The 14th Session of the 6th Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in Fuzhou on 26 August. The meeting decided that the Fourth Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress will be held in Fuzhou in October. The meeting was presided over by Hu Hong and Kang Beisheng, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

Hu Hong explained the early convention of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress. The meeting then approved the decision on holding the meeting. The meeting also approved the decision on the early reelection of the Quanzhou City and Zhangzhou City People's Congresses. (Song Jin), deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee made an explanation of the draft decision on this matter. Members of the Standing Committee also heard a report by (Lin Jingfu), deputy director of the Fujian Provincial Finance Department, on the 1984 final financial accounting and the execution of the budget for the first half of 1985; and a report by (Chen Jiansheng), deputy director of the Fujian Provincial Justice Department, on the province's work in publicizing the legal system and popularizing legal knowledge, as well as his opinions on these matters. The meeting then discussed these reports and opinions.

Also attending the meeting were Zeng Ming, Liu Yongye, and Hou Linzhou, all vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL TEACHERS' DAY CELEBRATION MEETING HELD

SK100350 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Shandong provincial teachers' day celebration meeting was ceremoniously held at the auditorium of the Najiao Guest House in Jinan this morning.

Attending the celebration meeting were Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, Lu Maozeng, Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, Zheng Weimin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the propaganda department of the provincial CPC Committee, Su Yiran, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, Wang Jinshan, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, Li Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, Ma Shizhong, and Lu Hong, vice governors, and Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as representatives of outstanding teachers from various localities, representatives of advanced units and individuals outstanding in respecting teachers and paying attention to education, veteran comrades on the educational front, presidents of some universities, representatives of democratic parties, and foreign teachers staying in Jinan, totaling more than 600 persons. The celebration meeting was presided over by Comrade Lu Maozeng.

Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, delivered a speech. After summarizing the great significance of the teachers' day and of respecting teachers and paying attention to education as well as the great contributions of the broad masses of teachers in developing the province's educational undertakings, Comrade Li Changan pointed out: Respecting teachers and education is not a matter to be implemented only during the teachers' day celebration period. It should be implemented in our various daily practical work. We should create a good social habit of respecting teachers and education. Our leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee and government should proceed from their own initiative. The principal responsible comrades of the party and government organs at and above the county level should take the lead in respecting teachers and education and should strive to help solve practical problems in teaching and in the livelihood of teachers. Departments directly under the province, cities,

prefectures, counties, and districts as well as the various enterprises and establishments should also respect teachers and pay attention to educational undertakings and should support and help in running the schools. We should extensively publicize the important status and role of teachers in the four modernizations drive through various forms of mass media such as press and radio and television broadcasts. We should also publicize the exemplary deeds of outstanding teachers and the experiences of advanced units in respecting teachers and in exercising all leadership in running educational undertakings, enhance the initiative of the broad masses of cadres and the masses, particularly leading comrades, in caring about education and teachers and respecting teachers, and boost the sense of responsibility and honor of engaging in educational undertakings on the part of teachers. We should also implement the party's intellectual policy. At present the main obstacle hindering the implementation of the intellectual policy is the fact that some leading comrades have failed to realistically consider teachers as part of the working class and their brothers. We should further eliminate such leftist influence.

Comrade Li Changan also set forth demands in teachers. He expressed the hope that the 800,000-odd teacher comrades throughout the province will maintain self-esteem and self-respect and will improve themselves, and that they will foster the idea of wholeheartedly serving the educational undertakings of the people, enhance their sense of honor and devotion to work, devote all their energies to the people's educational cause, and all their efforts to painstakingly watering the seedlings and flowers of the motherland, and fully display their role as the engineers of the human souls.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG GOVERNOR INSPECTS GRASSROOTS WORK

OW280041 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Excerpt] "Science, technology, and education are both leading and supporting forces in economic development. Economic departments should attach importance to and support scientific, technical and educational work; and, on the other hand, scientific, technical, and educational workers should orient their work toward economic development and take the initiative to serve the economic sector. Only by doing so can their work be carried out vigorously. The wrong concept of regarding economic development as something totally independent from science, technology, and education must be corrected." These remarks were repeatedly emphasized by Governor Xue Ju, who is also deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, and Vice Governor Li Debao, when they recently inspected scientific, technical, and educational work in grassroots units.

The provincial CPC Committee made a decision in June calling on leaders at all levels to conscientiously carry out the CPC Central Committee's "Decision" on reforming the scientific, technological, and educational systems, and asking them to go deep into grassroots units to make investigations and study on scientific, technical, and educational work. In order to provide first hand information for the upcoming provincial meeting of scientific and technical work and the provincial meeting of educational work, Xue Ju, Li Debao, and responsible persons of some departments concerned separately went to Linan, Anji, and Deqing counties in northern Zhejiang's mountainous areas; Dinghai and Putuo counties in Zhoushan Prefecture; and Ningbo City between 13 July and 6 August to inspect the local scientific, technical, and educational work. They called at more than twenty schools, scientific research units, and some enterprises that had done good educational and scientific research work to find out how things had been going and inspect school facilities and scientific research and testing bases. They also held symposiums with local teachers, scientific and technical workers, and leaders at city, prefectural, county, district, and township levels to discuss matters concerning reform of the scientific, technological and educational systems, and hear the opinions of local teachers and scientific and technical workers on their work and living conditions.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG LEADERS MARK TEACHERS DAY 10 SEP

OW110430 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] People of all walks of life in Zhejiang and Hangzhou gathered at the great hall of the people this afternoon to mark Teachers Day.

Attending the meeting were leaders of the Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, the provincial government, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Yuan Fanglie, Luo Dong, Shen Guifang, Zhang Xiufu, Li Deqing, Cui Jian, Chen Zuolin, Chen Anyu, Shang Jingcai, Li Yuhua, Wu Zhichuan, Wang Jiayang, Tang Yuanbing, Zhu Zhiguang, Jiang Ximing, He Zhibin, Zhou Chunhui, Jiang Cisheng, Qiu Qinghua, Yao Hao, and others.

Present at today's meeting to mark Teachers Day were over 2,000 teachers of various colleges, secondary and primary schools, and kindergartens.

Xue Ju, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Zhejiang, addressed the meeting on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

CSO: 4005/1412

EAST REGION

SHANDONG PAPER ON STRUGGLE AGAINST MALPRACTICES

HK280351 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Continuously Strive to Achieve a Fundamental Turn for the Better in Party Style"]

[Text] Since the beginning of 1985, the party committees and the discipline inspection commissions at all levels throughout the province, under the leadership of the provincial CPC Committee and in line with the directives concerned issued by the central authorities and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, have exerted all-out efforts to grasp the work of straightening out party style by focusing on the central task of transformation and economic construction, and have scored marked achievements in this regard. The major indicators of the better turn gradually achieved in party style are as follows: The several malpractices hindering the drive of conducting reforms have been basically blocked. The cases running counter to law and discipline and destroying the reform drive, which have been committed by some persons in conducting reforms have been earnestly investigated and dealt with. The education on party spirit and discipline has been conducted among the broad masses of party members, resulting in the improvement of the quality of party members. The workstyle of the leading organs and personnel has incurred great change, because they have taken personal charge of overcoming bureaucratism. The better turn of party style has not only promoted the programs of conducting reforms in economic systems and building the four modernizations, but also the drive of building socialist spiritual civilization. It has given confidence and power to the people in further straightening out party style and encouraged the entire party to continuously strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

However, we should not be content with our achievements. We are lagging far behind in the work of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style. In particular, we should by no means neglect that a large number of newly-developed malpractices are still corroding the party's body. They are as follows:

Some, solely motivated by money, have sought personal gain by taking advantage of power. In order to seek personal gain or interest of a specific group, they have not hesitated to bring about damage to the interest of the people and the country. Some units have applied the principles of commodity

exchanges into the party's inner political life. Some party-member cadres have regarded the duty and power given by the party and the people as a means of seeking personal gain and have used the principles to do business.

Some have resorted to coercion and commandism and violated the law and discipline. All of the cases in this regard have been chiefly committed by rural cadres in collecting retention and apportioned expenses, signing production contracts, mapping out plans for building new villages, electing rural cadres, and in conducting family planning work. Some cadres in townships and towns have not adopted the method of persuasion and education when encountering the problems in the works mentioned above, but have adopted a crude attitude and rigid method toward the problems and even violated the law and discipline. This is why some rural cadres have had relatively strained relationship with the masses.

Some have committed bureaucratism and have not been doing responsible work. Some leading cadres have only indulged in empty talks and not done practical work. They have even performed their duty in a perfunctory manner and have muddled along in their work by putting off tasks that should not be put off and by not making a policy decision when needed. They have shirked responsibility to their higher authorities or to their subordinate units when encountering problems and did not have the spirit of daring to conduct self-criticism.

Some have practiced fraud and told lies. Some have concealed facts by not reporting the practices running counter to the provisions, such as distributing bonuses and articles arbitrarily. Some enterprises that have suffered from losses have submitted fake reports in order to obtain bonuses. Some rural villages have submitted fake reports on their output and per capita income and have reported only the good news and not the bad.

Some have exercised their power arbitrarily and launched attacks to retaliate. The stubborn misbehavior of some cadres is that they cannot tolerate slightest criticism and the opinions different from theirs. By taking advantage of their power, they have discriminated and persecuted the masses who have resisted their misbehaviors and violated the "law" and "discipline." They have even launched attack against the masses for retaliation and ridden roughshod over others in their own units.

Some have gone on trips to different scenic spots and indulged in extravagant eating and drinking. The number of personnel at some units who have indulged in extravagant eating and drinking by using public funds have grown. On the pretext of taking observation and study tours, some leading cadres have vied to go abroad and to make a trip in order to satisfy their personal desire by spending public funds.

Some have spread liberalist hearsay information and gossips in order to give others a hard time. Some have not heightened their spirit in conducting their work, but have been highly fond of indulging in minor factionalism, and spreading hearsay information. They have given a hard time to others nowadays

and to others in the past and have created unstable factors by spreading slanderous rumors, writing anonymous letters, and creating problems.

The problems mentioned above have shown that the newly developed malpractices are still seriously existing in some localities and units and have urged us to set forth a new demand and task for further straightening out party style. Along with the deep-going reform drive, we should earnestly analyze the malpractices, adopt a serious attitude toward them, and should resolutely overcome them, no matter what malpractices they are.

Recently, Comrade Chen Yun emphatically pointed out: "The key to building socialist spiritual civilization and fostering socialist morality lies on the fine style of the party in power. Efforts should be made to upgrade the quality of communist party members and to strengthen the education on party spirit among communist party members." Comrade Chen Yun's words have explained the truth that the key to blocking the sources of malpractices lies in conducting education on party spirit among communist party members. Strengthening education on party spirit is the basis in straightening party style. In conducting education on party spirit, it is the most fundamental to conduct communist education among communist party members. Only by having each communist party member truly attach importance to the cause of the party and the people, take the whole situation into consideration, abide by discipline, work selflessly for public interest, refrain from seeking personal gain, and foster the target of serving the people wholeheartedly will we be able to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style.

Straightening out party style should not be undertaken by the discipline inspection departments only, but also should be undertaken by the entire party. Only when we have the entire party improve party style can we guarantee the work of straightening out party style. The party committees at all levels should regard the work of straightening out party style as their first priority in building socialist spiritual civilization. They should have the work of improving party style promote the drive of conducting reforms and the program of economic construction. In straightening out party style, leading cadres should set examples in the work. It is very important for them to dare to deal with knotty problems. The party should overcome the current erroneous ideas in which some have adopted a wait-and-see attitude toward the work, implicated each other, pleaded for mercy, and have been afraid of suffering losses in correcting their mistakes at an early date. The leadership at all levels should take the lead in the work, take responsibility for the work undertaken by their subordinate units, and should have full confidence in unswervingly carrying forward the work of correcting the new malpractices through to the end in order to strive to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party style at an early date.

CSO: 4005/1411

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

STATE COUNCIL ABOLISHES COUNTY--The State Council recently replied to the provincial people's government, approving the abolition of Zhenhai County, inclusion of the administrative region formerly under Zhenhai County into Ningbo City, establishment of the Zhenhai District under Ningbo City, and expansion of the Binghai District under Ningbo City. Yongjiang separates the administrative regions of the former Zhenhai County and the Binghai District. North of the river is the Zhenhai District, south of which is the Binghai District. [Text] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1]

STATE COUNCIL ABOLISHES PREFECTURE--To make the city perform as a hub, the State Council has replied to the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, approving the abolition of Jinhua Prefecture and the administration of counties by a city. Jinhua City is upgraded to prefecture-level city, and exercising jurisdiction over Yongkang, Wuyi, Dongyang, Panan, Yiwu, and Pujiang counties, as well as Lanxi City formerly under Jinhua Prefecture. Quzhou City is upgraded to prefecture-level city, exercising jurisdiction over Longyou, Kaihua, Changshan, and Jiangshan counties formerly under Jinhua Prefecture. [Text] [Hanzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 85 p 1]

40TH ANNIVERSARY PARTY--On the evening of 30 August, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the provincial CPPCC Committee sponsored an evening party to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan and the world war against fascism. Present at the evening party were Jiang Weiqing, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Guo Jian and Kang Di, members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection; responsible persons of the Nanjing Military Region including Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, (Shi Yuxiao), (Yu Yongbo), Chen Hui, Zhang Ming, and Sun Keji; and responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial advisory commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission including Shen Daren, Sun Han, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, Chen Huanyou, Hu Fuming, Zhou Ze, Xing Bai, He Binghao, Hong Peilin, Jin Xun, Luo Yunlai, and Chen Minzhi. Some former Kuomintang generals living in Nanjing were also invited. [Excerpts] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Aug 85]

STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS--The 15th session of the 6th Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee ended on 31 August. The

meeting adopted and approved some resolutions and regulations, including a resolution on promoting socialist spiritual civilization. Today's plenary session was presided over by Chen Anhu and Wu Zhichuan, both vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting examined and adopted resolutions on promoting socialist spiritual civilization; on sternly cracking down on producing and marketing counterfeit and inferior drugs, as well as other crimes; and on stepping up price checks and tightening price regulations. The meeting also heard an explanation by (Yang Bing), secretary general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission, on the draft regulations governing the procedures for enacting local laws and setting local regulations. The regulations were approved. The meeting also approved various personnel appointments and removals, including Comrade Li Debao concurrently assuming the post of chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Education Committee. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Aug 85]

SOIREE MARKING WWII--Battle songs in the War of Resistance Against Japan were sung loudly at Hangzhou Theater last night, heightening people's patriotism. A soiree was held there by Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City to commemorate the 40th anniversary of victories of the War of Resistance and worldwide struggle against fascism. The soiree began with the majestic song of March of Volunteers. Songs by more than 1,000 singers from factories, the countryside, PLA units, and schools expressed the people's desire to carry forward patriotism and revitalize China through the accomplishment of the four modernizations. Wang Fang and other party, government, and Army leaders attended the soiree. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 3 Sep 85]

LEADERS COMMEND ATHLETES--While participating in the Fifth Nanjing Military Region athletic meet, the Zhejiang Provincial Military District track and field and swimming teams achieved fine results. Kang Mingcai, commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District; Wang Fang, first political commissar; and Ma Jiliang, political commissar, issued a circular on 3 September to commend all members of the track and field and swimming teams, coaches, and staff members and award (Hou Xuemei) and 12 other sportsmen each a citation for merit, second class, and (Xu Zhufang) and four other sportsmen each a citation for merit, third class. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Sep 85]

CAMPUS DORMITORIES INSPECTED--Xue Ju, governor of Zhejiang, this morning called on teachers at the Zhejiang Kindergarten Teacher-Training School, the Zhejiang Education College, and Hangzhou University. At Hangzhou University, Governor Xue inspected the dormitories of teachers and students and said with respect that all available resources should be explored to improve the teachers' living conditions. [Excerpts] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Sep 85]

ARMY SERVICE REGISTRATION CIRCULAR--The Shanghai Municipal Government and Shanghai Grisson jointly issued a circular a few days ago on carrying out the work of military service registration. The circular called on all units to carry out military service registration of all male citizens who are between 18 and 22 years old this year. The circular said: Every citizen whose age falls within this bracket should consciously follow the arrangements made by the military service organs and register for military service on schedule. The circular noted that all units must strengthen their leadership to do a good job in ideological education and the people's armed forces departments at all levels must carefully organize and scientifically arrange for the completion of conscription work accurately and on schedule. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 22 Aug 85]

SHANGHAI STUDENTS ASSOCIATION--Some 500 members of Shanghai's Association of Students who studied in Europe or America had a get-together in Shanghai this morning to celebrate the first anniversary of the association's founding. Jiang Zemin, mayor; Liu Zhenyuan, vice mayor; and Mao Jingquan, director of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, attended the gathering to extend their greetings. [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Sep 85 OW]

SHANGHAI BUDDHIST INSTITUTE GRADUATION--Shanghai, 3 September (XINHUA)--The first batch of 22 student monks graduated today from Shanghai Buddhist Theological Institute. Twelve of them will go on to Shanghai's three big temples--Yufo, Longhua and Jingan--and the rest will continue their studies at the institute's graduate class. Their special studies include Buddhist history, the eight major sects of Buddhism in China, temple architecture, the design of statues and murals and temple management. The venerable Zhen Chan, institute president, gave a speech at today's graduation ceremony urging the young monks to work hard for Buddhism. The institute aims to train researchers in Buddhism and administrators for monasteries. At present, 60 students from Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian and Guangdong Provinces are studying there. The 4-year course includes Buddhist history and scripture, Chinese language, calligraphy, geography, art and foreign languages. The students also spend one hour every day taking part in religious activities. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 3 Sep 85 OW]

UNIVERSITY MEETINGS--Tongji and Fudan Universities held solemn rallies yesterday to celebrate China's first Teachers Day. A number of outstanding educational workers and teachers who had been teaching for more than 30 years were commended at the meetings. Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; and Chen Tiedi, member of the Municipal CPC Committee's Standing Committee, attended the rallies separately and presented citations to the commended educational workers and teachers. Rui Xingwen spoke at both meetings. On behalf of the Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal Government, he extended festival greetings and cordial regards to the participants. He encouraged the teachers of the two universities to continue to work hard and make still greater contributions to developing education and training qualified personnel. Rui Xingwen, Chen Tiedi, and others visited the earthquake simulating tower and the Acoustics Institute of Tongji University. [Excerpts] [Shanghai Jiefang RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1 OW]

TEACHERS DAY--On the morning of 10 September, the Anhui Provincial Military District invited army and civilian teachers and the representatives of education workers to get together to mark Teachers Day and commend outstanding teachers. Zhang Linyuan, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and political commissar of the Provincial Military District; and (Zhang Xungui), deputy political commissar of the Provincial Military District, delivered speeches. Reviewing his own experience in receiving an education, Political Commissar Zhang Linyuan warmly praised the teachers for their tremendous contributions to training competent people, expending all their energies and working hard in teaching. He wished to extend his sincere respects to the teachers and hoped that the teachers fighting on the education front would cherish the privileges given them by the party and the people, serve the people well, and make fresh contributions to the development of the four modernizations program. [[Text] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Sep 85 OW]

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN APPOINTED--In line with the nomination put forth by Governor Li Changan, the 15th Standing Committee meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress decided to appoint (Chen Shengwu) as chairman of the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Committee. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Aug 85]

RELIEF WORK MEETING--Torrential rains continued yesterday in Shanghai, flooding a number of places. According to initial reports, 49,000 houses in the city proper and many factories, schools, and warehouses were flooded. The weather department says that thunderstorms will continue today and tomorrow, and in some areas, heavy or torrential rains are expected. The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held an emergency meeting last night to urge all residents in the municipality to go all-out to carry out rescue and relief work. Mayor Jiang Zemin and Vice Mayor Zhu Zongbao spoke at the meeting. [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 2 Sep 85]

SHANGHAI TEACHERS GREETED--Yesterday, Shanghai Mayor Jiang Zemin extended his festive greetings to all teachers in Shanghai, wishing them success in their work. Addressing a meeting held at the Shanghai No. 2 Industrial University yesterday morning to mark the first Teachers' Day (?in Shanghai) and [words indistinct] anniversary of the university, the mayor said: To achieve the four modernizations, we must primarily depend on technological advancement; and the training of proficient personnel holds the key to achieving technological advancement. Therefore, we must train all types of useful personnel through various channels. Jiang Zemin also urged leaders of Shanghai's enterprises to have greater foresight and encourage the working staff to study during their spare time. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/1411

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES IN GUANGDONG DISCUSSED

Beijing JIHUA SHENGYU BAN in Chinese 2 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Hu Fuqiang [5170 3940 1730]]

[Text] Guangdong has in a reforming spirit established a three-level county, regional and rural family planning services network dedicated to serving husbands and wives in their reproductive years and to creating a new situation in family planning. Up to 30 June of this year, out of the 14 municipalities and regions of the entire province, 8 had already established family planning service centers; 109 counties and cities have established 82 family planning services stations.

The family planning services stations are determined to serve husbands and wives in their reproductive years not only by putting a great deal of effort in propaganda work, technical services, medicine and equipment services, training services, health services and information services but also by the quality of the work and by the excellent attitude of the workers. The leading cadres of the party and the government say that the family planning services stations are "excellent assistants" in this work and the broad masses say that the services stations are the "home of husbands and wives in their reproductive years." In Jiaoling County in the Aodongshan region, once the family planning services station was established it insisted, before an operation on doing painstaking ideological work, during an operation on being serious and conscientious in order to guarantee safety and after the operation on providing follow-up services and resolving any problems the couple might be having. This county family planning services center has been operating for 20 months and has already accommodated more than 2,700 patient stays by women in their reproductive years. Included in these are 1,721 abortions, tubal ligations, and special measures to resolve difficulties. There have been no accidents. This family planning services center has been named an advanced collective in the construction of socialist spiritual culture in the entire county. Since Pingyuan County, with a population of 210,000, established a three-level family planning services network it has powerfully promoted the change toward the routinization, systematization and scientific management of family planning work in the entire county. The services station comrades often patrol the countryside to deliver propaganda, technical information, birth control drugs and devices

and health services to the door. If an unplanned pregnancy is discovered or a loop has come out of place then appropriate measures to resolve the difficulty are taken. As a result, much material and capital have been saved, the ties between the party and the masses have been strengthened and the health of women has been promoted. Favorable results have been attained: in 1984 there were 320 fewer pregnancies than in 1983. The birth rate decreased from 20.93 percent in 1983 to 13.18 percent in 1984. Unplanned pregnancies have been reduced by 1 fold. Expenditures were 153,000 yuan less than in 1983.

In order to make the family planning services stations even better, Guangdong Province held a conference 12-16 July to exchange the experiences of the family planning research stations. Vice Governor Wang Pingshan [3769 1456 1472] hopes that all levels of the party committee, provincial government and family planning department will conscientiously summarize their experiences, promote models, become determined and energetically do a good job with the services stations. Comrade Wang Pingshan stated: We must first of all pay close attention to ideology. We should be concerned with and support this new thing which has appeared on the family planning battlefield. We must often ask questions about our concrete task, investigate frequently and help resolve difficulties whenever they appear.

12369
CSO: 4005/1355

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW GUANGXI PARTY SECRETARY STRESSES EDUCATION

OW130756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Nanning, 13 September (XINHUA)--Chen Huiguang, who was elected secretary of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional Committee of the communist party in June, spent the first Sunday at Guangxi University after he took office in June.

He visited two professors at home and inspected a canteen.

The following Sundays, Chen toured the Normal College, the Medical College and the Institute for Nationalities.

Explaining his interest in education, he said the region is so short of trained personnel that a few counties each with a population of over 200,000 had not a single doctor competent to be in charge of a serious case. The only way to change this backwardness is to develop education, especially in minority areas, he stressed.

The autonomous region has a population of over 36 million, about one-third of whom are of Zhuang nationality. There are also 10 other ethnic groups in addition to the majority Han.

Due to historical reasons, over 80 percent of the local people were illiterate before liberation in 1949. Many counties had not a single high school while primary school was out of reach for a lot of mountain areas.

Though the region has now 16,800 primary and high schools, with more than 6 million pupils, 16 higher learning institutes and 185 technical schools, it is still relatively backward in education.

Observing the poor conditions for teachers in the institute for nationalities, the secretary said the regional authorities would try their best to provide a better environment despite limited financial means.

In his visit to the normal college, he learned that the college had difficulties purchasing two nearby sites for expanding the teaching facilities. He talked with local officials about the problem.

The party secretary has also managed to visit technical schools and high schools in remote areas of the region.

Visiting a high school in an area inhabited by Yao Nationality people in Lingyun County, he commended their efforts to improve conditions by pooling funds and efforts of local people. He said they set an "example for development of education for minorities."

Chen Huiguang, of Yulin City in the region, graduated from a coal mining college in Jiangxi Province in 1961. He was an engineer and head of a coal mine before he was promoted deputy director of the Regional Coal Bureau in 1980. In 1983 he was elected deputy secretary of the Regional Party Committee, and concurrently director of the Regional Economic Commission and secretary of the Nanning Municipal Party Committee.

CSO: 4000/379

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN COLLEGES ADMIT MORE MINORITY STUDENTS

OWO41108 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Kunming, 4 September (XINHUA)--Colleges and universities in Yunnan Province have accepted more than 3,800 ethnic minority students in the current enrollment season, according to the provincial Education Department.

The figure accounts for 29.5 percent of the total entrants to higher learning institutes in the province, compared with 7.7 percent in 1977.

Enrollment officials said the growing number of minority students indicated that the educational and cultural gap between the 24 ethnic groups in southwest China and the majority Han people had narrowed significantly.

Minority people comprise 31.7 percent of Yunnan's population of 32,560,000.

Only 30 years ago, the Blang, Jino, Nu and a few other minorities were still primitive tribes. Many kept records by tying knots.

All these ethnic groups now have college students in addition to primary and high school pupils.

The number of minority students at primary and high schools and colleges amounts to 1,700,000, 28.4 percent of Yunnan's total. Minority students accounted for only 4 percent in the early 1950's.

Provincial and local authorities have earmarked funds to develop educational facilities for ethnic groups. There are more than 4,000 boarding schools for pupils from mountain areas.

Now, 88 percent of children are receiving schooling thanks to 5,000 new schools set up in minority areas over the past 2 years.

Provincial authorities encourage schools to teach minority students in their own language.

The Dai, Jingpo, Lisu, Lahu and Wa languages are being taught in about half the primary schools in the Dehong Autonomous Prefecture of Dai and Jingpo ethnic groups. In other areas, languages of Yi, Hani, Tibet, Bai, Naxi, Miao, and other peoples are being tried out as trial subjects.

A publishing house in Yunnan has printed a million textbooks in minority languages.

NORTH REGION

XING CHONGZHI ADDRESSES CENTRAL LECTURERS

SK070758 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Aug 85

[Text] On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a special trip on 28 August to Baoding City to visit the 183 comrades of the lecturers' group, composed of personnel from central-level organs and the state apparatus, that came to our province in order to train primary and middle school teachers.

At the welcome meeting in Baoding City, Comrade Xing Chongzhi delivered a speech in which he pointed out: The spirit displayed by the comrades of the lecturers' group in fearing no hardship to conduct work at the grass-roots level is worthy of learning by the local comrades. Our province still has a number of primary and middle school teachers who are not fully qualified due to the 10 years of turmoil and other reasons. The arrival of the central lecturers' group in our province, which will help us upgrade the quality of teachers, is very helpful to us, very necessary, and timely.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi urged party organizations in various prefectures and cities to show concern to the comrades of the lecturers' group and to do a good job in making living arrangements for them so they could spare their energy for training work.

The headquarters of the central lecturers' group in our province is in Baoding City. All members of the group will go to the prefectures and cities of Baoding, Changzhou, Langfang, Chengde, Tangshan, and Qinhuangdao to help them carry out teacher training work.

CSO: 4005/1415

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS MEETING ON DEMOCRACY, LEGAL SYSTEM

SK060510 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Text] The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee held its second meeting on democracy and the legal system this morning. Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, spoke on his opinion regarding dissemination of general knowledge on laws throughout the municipality in the second half of this year.

Jin Jian said: In the second half of this year, all the leading cadres of the various departments, committees, and offices under the municipal CPC Committee and government and of various bureaus, districts and counties, and those at and above the section level of various bureaus, districts and counties should be trained in rotation. Bureaus, districts, and counties should establish leading organs, train backbone propaganda workers and consolidate and strengthen the contingents of propagandists and lecturers. They may start explaining and publicizing laws to the masses if they are provided with necessary conditions and can organize the masses to study general knowledge on laws.

Jin Jian said: The municipality plans to formulate 53 local laws and regulations this year. The municipal government decided to conduct an examination in the third quarter of this year on how the laws, rules, and regulations in force are implemented. Leading cadres should handle a number of major law violation cases personally and made sure that laws are abided by and strictly enforced.

Jin Jian said: In order to strengthen the work of managing and handling routine legal affairs with legal means, the various committee and offices of the municipal government will establish legal sections or legal mediation sections [tiao fa chu] in the latter half of this year. Bureaus and general companies under the municipality should also set up legal organs and full-time or part-time personnel in line with their needs.

Jin Jian said: At present, it is necessary to step up training of legal personnel and strengthen the work and building of the people's congress standing committees. He said: Through our efforts, we must enable the capital to achieve fairly great progress in democracy and the legal system so that democracy and the legal system will play a greater role in creating a new situation in the capital's modernization.

CSO: 4005/1415

NORTH REGION

BEIJING HOLDS MEETING ON IMPROVING PUBLIC SECURITY

SK240052 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] The municipal work meeting on comprehensively tackling public security problems, which concluded on 26 July, stressed that successfully tackling public security problems in a comprehensive manner is by no means a "soft task", but is a basic measure to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public security and social conduct. If we wage the struggle to deal stern blows at criminal activities alone without strengthening ideological and political work simultaneously and dealing with the prevention and reduction of crime, we will neither consolidate the achievements in the struggle nor improve public security and social order.

This work meeting, sponsored by the municipal CPC Committee, concentratedly studied and discussed the plan for implementation of the work of tackling problems in public security and social order in a comprehensive manner. Chen Xitong and other leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee attended and addressed the meeting.

Leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee pointed out in their speeches: The key to work in comprehensively tackling public security problems with great efforts is that leading cadres at various levels of the party, government and mass organs should enhance their understanding. At present a considerable number of comrades lack a sufficient understanding of the importance of this work. Some of them hold that it is work for the public security, procuratorial and judicial departments, and others things that all they have to do is to pay close attention to the struggle to deal strict blows to serious criminal activities. Among the leading persons of some enterprises and departments in charge of economic management, some think that the work "has nothing to do with them," and others think that doing economic work is a "hard task" and comprehensively tackling public security problems is a "soft task," "and aid too slow in coming to be of any help." If these persons do not solve their ideological problems, they will not exert efforts to do the work.

Leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee said: Comprehensively tackling public security problems is never a "soft task". Judging from the situation of current crimes, most of them are ordinary criminal offenses,

and counterrevolutionaries who truly oppose and subvert the socialist system amount to only a very small number. After the "stern blows" in particular, first offenders account for an increasingly larger proportion. "Stern blows" are, of course, correct and necessary. However, if we only deal blows without taking preventive measures, it will be difficult to consolidate the results of blows and production and other work will also be affected. For this reason, CPC committees and governments at various levels should conscientiously strengthen leadership, regard comprehensively tackling public security problems as important work for building a socialist spiritual civilization, and mobilize forces of all quarters to carry it out.

CSO: 4005/1415

NORTH REGION

EIGHT STEPS TO IMPROVE HEBEI'S EDUCATION NOTED

Beijing ZHONGGUO JIAOYU BAO in Chinese 3 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Yan Liangtai [7346 5328 2127]]

[Text] CPC Hebei provincial committee secretary Xing Chongzhi [6717 1504 2535] recently stated at the Hebei Province working conference on education that henceforth we will take, as an important criterion for judging the ideology and style of every level of leadership, whether they are able to solve concrete problems confronting education.

The Hebei provincial committee and government are going to take eight steps to promote education during the second half of 1985: 1. From this year's discretionary funds we will use 10 million yuan to support education in mountain, backward, border and impoverished areas to develop normal education, to improve the living quarters of some teachers and to purchase modern educational equipment. 2. The province, in assigning tasks to each department, has directed that the development of education in mountain, backward, border and impoverished districts be developed. Educational institutions, mines and factories will donate idle equipment, instruments, goods and material to help the primary and middle schools of the mountain areas. 3. Organizations and research institutions directly under the province will select 150 cadres, organize a "group of lectures" and send them to the grass roots to help develop teacher training. 4. Every year a directive will be issued to select excellent teachers from among those employed by the people in the mountain, backward border and impoverished areas and change their status to teachers employed by the state. For all graduates of institutions of higher education who teach in these areas a supplemental living allowance will be granted. After they have worked there for 5 years they may move and their children may study at schools in the cities and towns. 5. Teacher's Day will be solemnly celebrated and the teachers will be presented "Gardener's Awards." This year, before Teacher's Day, we will put the post-reform salary into the hands of kindergarten, primary and middle school teachers. 6. Honorary awards will be presented to teachers at all levels at every kind of school who have reached age 30. 7. After teachers employed by schools run by the people have become employees of the state then their rural children under age 16 may be transferred to a household register in a city or town. 8. Before Teacher's Day, pay all teachers who have not received their full salary. In especially difficult areas, resolve the problem by a compromise in which the province gives a partial subsidy and the county gives a partial subsidy.

NORTH REGION

HEBEI COMMENTARY ON STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP OVER REFORM

SK240555 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "We Should Actually Strengthen the Leadership Over Economic Structure Reform"]

[Text] At present, the province's economic structure reform focusing on the urban economy is proceeding in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. The general situation is good, but the development is uneven. As demanded by central leaders recently, CPC committees and people's governments at all levels across the province must regard economic structural reform as an overriding task, actually grasp the reform well, and achieve results in reform.

To deepen the province's economic structure reform, the most important task at present is still to emancipate minds and proceed from reality in doing everything. By the emancipation of minds we mean that we should continue to eliminate leftist influence, adhere to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, break with the fetters of traditional ideas and rigid modes, and firmly and unswervingly push forward the reform. This is the ideological base for strengthening the leadership. By proceeding from reality in doing everything we mean that we should define the emphasis of reform and the breakthroughs for doing structural reform well in line with local realities, rather than carrying out reforms perfunctorily and by merely paying lip service.

In giving guidance to reforms, major responsible comrades at all levels should personally go to the grassroots units to learn about their situations unit by unit and to help them solve their problems one by one. In some reform projects it is very difficult to achieve success by merely depending on the efforts of enterprises. To achieve results in such projects, leaders of local CPC committees and people's governments must personally give guidance. Therefore, various localities should not only organize various functional departments to attend to their own reform work, but also educate them to actively support enterprises in carrying out reforms.

Economic structural reform is the second revolution of China, a pioneering undertaking and work of exploration. In carrying out those reform measures which we are not certain of their success, we should first make experiments.

All units appointed to carry out experiments should be allowed to make big breakthroughs in their work, to implement special policies and to conduct experiments for reforms under the guidance of major policies and principles of the central authorities, and then disseminate their experiences to other units. By so doing we can, on the one hand, accumulate experiences and avoid detours and making big errors and, on the other, make progress in a stable and sound manner.

Shijiazhuang City's experience tells us that whether a city, a locality, or an enterprise can successfully carry out its reform should be mainly determined by whether its leading core has revolutionary courage, resourcefulness, and the pioneering spirit and concentrates its energy on reform. So long as leaders at all levels concentrate their energy on study of reform, go deep into the reality to guide the reform, organize various departments to carry out reforms coordinately, and go down to the grassroots units to implement the reform measures, it is possible to constantly deepen the province's economic structural reform focusing on the urban economy.

CSO: 4005/1415

NORTH REGION

HEBEI RIBAO ON HANDLING CULTURAL REVOLUTION MISTAKES

SK310020 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Aug 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Correctly Handle the Comrades Who Committed Mistakes of a General Nature During the 'Cultural Revolution'"]

[Text] During party rectification, how to correctly handle the comrades who committed mistakes of a general nature during the "Cultural Revolution" is an important matter concerning whether we can mobilize all positive factors, further strengthen party unity, comprehensively fulfill the party's rectification tasks, and accelerate the pace of socialist modernization. Comrades of the whole party, leading comrades in particular, should attach adequate importance to this matter and implement to the letter the relevant principles and policies of the CPC Central Committee and the provincial CPC Committee.

In order to correctly deal with the comrades who committed mistakes of a general nature during the "Cultural Revolution," we should conduct all-round and historical analysis of the mistakes of these comrades. When handling such issues, some comrades often have neglected the specific historical conditions that the comrades who made mistakes experienced at that time and put too much blame on them. As everybody knows, the "Great Cultural Revolution" was a protracted left-deviationist mistake affecting the overall situation. During this extremely complicated political struggle, the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing took advantage of the mistakes of our party to stir up a counterrevolutionary evil trend that has rarely been seen in history, and attacked and persecuted many veteran cadres. Under such an abnormal political atmosphere and political pressure of that time, many comrades made "leftist" mistakes due to their ideological childishness and political immaturity and hurt some comrades. Among them, only a few committed mistakes knowingly. Most of them did so blindly and did not know that they were wrong until later. In handling such historical problems, we should follow the guidelines of the relevant policies of the CPC Central Committee and the principle of "Being rough rather than meticulous and being lenient rather than strict," refrain from quibbling over historical grudges in assessing personal responsibility, and put more efforts into solving problems ideologically and politically. In this way, when we review this work a few years later, we will see more clearly its far-reaching influence and tremendous role to the undertakings of the party and the people.

In order to correctly deal with the comrades who committed mistakes of a general nature during the "Cultural Revolution," we should uphold party spirit and eliminate factionalism and personal grudges. Judging from the situation of some party rectification units, factionalism has not been completely eradicated, and there still exists the phenomenon in which "there is no overt mountain-stronghold but there is a covert rock." Certain comrades distinguish persons who "protected" them from those who "opposed" them during the "Cultural Revolution" and take such a demarcation line as the criteria for handling their problems. To these comrades, persons who were close to them are all good and without problems, and those who were not are devoid of any merit. Such a way of handling problems will certainly dishearten some comrades who committed mistakes of a general nature and dampen their enthusiasm for building the four modernizations. Comrades who are factional-minded to varying degrees should clearly understand that factionalism is a combination of individualism, sectarianism, anarchism and liberalism, which is incompatible with the spirit and principles of the proletarian political party which represents the interest of the masses of people. Having emerged during the 10-year disorder and developed up to today, factionalism has seriously endangered the party's unity and adversely influenced the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies and the smooth progress of the four modernizations. For this reason, comrades who have been contaminated by factionalism should fully assess the serious danger of factionalism, take the initiative in eliminating its influence in ideology and workstyle, and thoroughly break with it. In dealing with the comrades who made mistakes but have admitted and are willing to correct them, the comrades who were criticized or attacked during the "Cultural Revolution" should also proceed from party spirit and principles, be open-minded and magnanimous, discard all previous ill will, and make all their speeches and acts serve the general situation of the four modernizations. They should, on the one hand, help the comrades who hurt them understand their mistakes and sum up experiences and lessons and, on the other, encourage them to cast away their burden and march with light packs.

In correctly dealing with the comrades who made mistakes of a general nature during the "Cultural Revolution," leading persons should eliminate their selfish ideas and personal considerations and proceed from the party's undertakings to cultivate a strong sense of responsibility and urgency. In handling the problems of cadres with mistakes, leading comrades of some units have often procrastinated with the excuse that the problems "could not be clearly investigated" or that they "could not determine the nature of the problems. As a matter of fact, as long as they grasp the major contradictions during the investigation and verification work and do not spend too much time and energy in ordinary trivial matters, they will have no difficulty clarifying the problems. Use of the excuse "being unable to determine the nature of the problems" shows that these comrades have not studied or understood well the party's principles and policies, and that they lack a strong sense of political responsibility and urgency. There was another situation. Some comrades in charge of this work clearly knew that problems had been investigated and policy bounds clarified, but they dared not make a final decision for fear that they would bear responsibilities or make mistakes. If comrades truly proceed from the public interest and be "brave" instead of being "afraid," comrades who made mistakes of a general nature during

the "Cultural Revolution" will be emancipated in a timely manner. Leading cadres at various levels and all party members should act in strict accordance with party policies, seek truth from facts, take the overall situation into consideration, strive to consolidate our party successfully and handle the problems left over by history properly, and consolidate and develop our province's excellent situation of stability and unity.

CSO: 4005/1415

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK280113 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] The 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Autonomous Regional People's Congress opened in Hohhot City on 27 August. Batubagen, chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, including Li Wen, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Chao Luomeng, Butegeqi, and Hu Zhongda.

Attending the meeting as observers were Ma Zhenduo, vice chairman of the regional people's government; Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate; and responsible comrades from the regional higher people's court, the regional judicial department, the regional economic commission, and the regional geology and mineral resources bureau.

Also attending the meeting as observers were responsible persons from the People's Congress Standing Committees of various leagues, cities, banners, and counties.

At the meeting, participating members will examine and approve the draft of the region's trial provisions on developing and managing mineral resources, and the draft of the trial work methods for the deputies of the regional People's Congress.

The meeting will hear the report given by the regional People's Government with regard to dealing with the motions submitted by the deputies at the third session of the sixth regional People's Congress, and the report given by the regional People's Government with regard to the current situation in reforming criminals through labor and conducting education among them, and will approve some personnel changes.

On the morning of 27 August, (Li Guochen), deputy director of the regional Geology and Mineral Resource Bureau, delivered a report at the meeting, in which he detailed the draft of the region's trial provisions on developing and managing mineral resources. Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, also delivered a speech in which he detailed the draft of the trial work methods for the deputies of the regional People's Congress.

On the afternoon of 27 August, the meeting held group discussions on the draft of the region's trial provisions on developing and managing mineral resources.

CSO: 4005/1415

NORTHEAST REGION

STATE GROUP, JILIN GOVERNOR INSPECT FLOOD DAMAGE

OW101854 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Text] Changchun, 10 Sep (XINHUA)--While inspecting flooded areas in Jilin Province as the head of a State Council work group, Li Rusishan, economic advisor to the State Economic Commission, spoke highly of the undaunted spirit of the people in the flood-stricken areas in self-reliantly rebuilding their homes.

Accompanied by Jilin Governor Gao Dezhan, the State Council work group, from 5 to 9 September, made a detailed inspection of the houses and large tracts of farmland destroyed or inundated by the floods in Lishu, Huaide, and Nongan Counties and the suburban areas of Changchun along the reaches of the Dongliao He, Xinkai He, and Yitong He; extended regards to the people in the disaster area and heard reports on the floods made by county, township, and village cadres, as well as by the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government.

Li Rushan said: The flooding in Jilin Province is very serious. It is particularly serious in the grain-producing areas in the central part of the province. Continuous drizzling rain has affected pollination, resulting in a considerable decrease in grain production. But the morale of cadres and the masses is still high. They have expressed their determination "to seek less relief from the state and to rebuild their homes by relying on themselves." Li Ruishan said: Their spirit is impressive.

While inspecting the Nongan County, the State Council work group was told that the county's Xinkejia Township had opened up scores of avenues of production to save itself by adopting such measures as growing vegetables in vinyl-covered houses in urban areas, selling sand and stones, and sending people to work in other areas. On a road in Lanjia Township in the suburban areas of Changchun, the work group saw groups of peasants going into town to sell the sand and stones loaded in their small four-wheeled tractors. In the disaster area almost every township, village, commune, and household has adopted concrete measures to save itself through production, instituted a system by which cadres and party members take the lead in caring for families seriously affected by the floods, and made preparations for the winter and next year's production. Li Ruishan happily told the local cadres: These methods are

good, very practical, and very specific. I believe that you will be able to defeat natural disasters.

After the State Council work group heard a report on the evening of 7 September on the efforts made by the people in the disaster areas to combat the floods and save themselves, Li Ruishan said: The work of combatting the floods to save yourselves has been done very well. This shows that our party members, cadres, and the masses are very good. In the course of combatting the floods and rescuing the victims, the provincial CPC Committee secretary, the governor, party branch secretaries, and village heads set a good example by personally working in the frontline. Their tremendous efforts have brought about closer ties between cadres and the masses, between the party and the masses, and between the army and civilians. A great change has taken place in the mental outlook of cadres and the masses. Li Ruishan said: You should carry forward the spirit of unity in the struggle to combat the floods and save yourselves through production, continue to do a good job in the future work of saving yourselves through production, and strive for even greater victories.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON DISASTER-RELIEF WORK

SK071028 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The provincial government held a provincial telephone conference on providing for and helping disaster-stricken people by engaging in production on the evening of 6 September.

Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and provincial governor, made a speech. He said: The province has scored preliminary successes in fighting the flood disasters. The flood-stricken areas should place the stress of work on providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production, adopt effective measures for making good living arrangements for the flood-stricken people, widely open avenues for providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production, concentrate their efforts on managing farms, vigorously enhance later-stage field management, devote major efforts to developing a diversified economy in order to increase the income of peasants, and simultaneously make full preparations for reaping overall agricultural bumper harvests in 1986.

Governor Hou Jie also said: We should give preferential treatment to the disaster-stricken areas in terms of providing for and helping them engage in production. The industrial and commercial administrative departments should timely issue licenses to the disaster-stricken people with certificates issued by township and town governments to engage in business, sales of goods on a commission basis, and labor services in order to provide them a guarantee for doing labor service smoothly. The aquatic products departments should provide the disaster-stricken people with certificates issued by township and town people's governments with examinations and approvals of (?city and town) departments in charge of aquatic products to gather aquatic animals and plants in neighboring inland rivers, [words indistinct], and the areas flooded by river water. The supply and marketing cooperatives should give priority to selling farm and sideline products of the disaster-stricken areas. The forestry departments should give priority to selling timber at revised prices to the disaster-stricken areas to rebuild and repair houses. The disaster-stricken people should be organized to open up forests, cut timber, and strive to reap minor autumn harvests. Township and town-run enterprises should support the disaster-stricken areas to develop household-based semi-industry. The disaster-stricken people are basically entitled to have their burdens mitigated or exempted.

Governor Hou Jie finally called on all localities throughout the province to attend to disaster relief work in a quick, firm, timely, and successful manner.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS MEETING ON MEASURES FOR INTELLECTUALS

SK040515 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a meeting on implementing the guidelines of the national forum on implementation of the policy on intellectuals.

(Fu Xinling), Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial Organizational Department, presided over the meeting. Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor of the province, delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Dezhan stated: During past years, our province has scored greater achievements in implementing the policy on intellectuals and created a new situation in the work. However, in line with the demand set forth by the national forum on implementing the policy on intellectuals, our work in this regard is still lagging far behind. Leftist thinking and outdated traditional ideas still exert influence. The morale of blind optimism, slackness [words indistinct] and a passive attitude and fear of difficulties still gain ground. Of the problems left from the past, a large number have still not been dealt with.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Dezhan pointed out: There are various reasons why some problems in implementing the policy on intellectuals still exist. However, the major consideration is that the problem of understanding has not been well dealt with. Therefore, it is imperative for us to concentrate on grasping this problem and to do much work to dispel misunderstanding and do away with ideological obstacles. We should continuously do a good job in treating intellectuals equally in terms of policies, boldly employing them in work, and showing concern for and giving a helping hand to them in livelihood. We must overcome and correct the practice of not knowing well the labor value of intellectuals and the objective law of intellectuals' labors and mental production, and of paying no attention to the livelihood of intellectuals.

In his speech, Comrade Gao Dezhan emphatically stated: At present we should do a good job in dealing, as soon as possible, with the few problems left from the past, the problems left from the Cultural Revolution, the difficulty encountered by intellectuals in applying for party membership, and the problems encountered by intellectuals in suffering from the difficulties in

normal work caused by poor living conditions and assignment to posts unsuitable to their ability. The united front work departments should do a better job in implementing the policy among enterprising intellectuals who do not belong to the party and returned overseas Chinese. During the period from the present until the end of 1985, localities and units throughout the province should know the real situation in this regard, revise their work plans, conduct reexamination of the cases involving wrong conclusions and frame-ups that have been redressed since the smashing of the Gang of Four, conduct reexamination of the problems left from the past. In line with their actual situation, localities and units should fix the pace of their work in this regard and basically fulfill the task of implementing the policy on intellectuals before the convocation of the 13th CPC Congress.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION COMMANDER INSPECTS LIAONING'S PANJIN CITY

SK271043 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Aug 85

[Excerpt] At 0810 today, Liu Jingsong, commander, Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, and (Li Haibo), chief of staff of the Shenyang Military Region, arrived in Panjin City by helicopter accompanied by Vice Governor Bai Lichen to inspect the flood situation and extend sympathy to the people of the disaster area and the commanders and fighters participating in the emergency rescue work. They said that the army will help the area in combating the floods with their utmost efforts.

Tian Yuguang, general director of the Panjin City flood-prevention headquarters and vice mayor of the city, extended gratitude to the army leaders for their concern and reported to them the flood situation and the difficulties Panjin City is facing.

Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, said: On behalf of the CPC Committee of the Shenyang Military Region, we extend sympathy to the disaster-afflicted people in Panjin City and the province. Our army will share comforts and hardships with the disaster areas. As long as we are needed in the anti-flood and relief work, we will spare no efforts in doing this work.

Commander Liu also instructed the army: In addition to carrying out emergency rescue work bravely with the disaster-afflicted people, you should actively work out good plans and methods, make unremitting efforts to the end, and win a final victory in combating floods with the people of Panjin City.

He also decided to send another 2,000 PLA soldiers and 100 assault boats and rubber boats to Panjin City. In this way, the PLA soldiers participating in Panjin City's emergency rescue work will total 10,000.

When the army leaders arrived in Panjin City, Governor Quan Shuren was directing the rescue work at the front. He called Political Commissar Liu Zhenhua to express his heartfelt gratitude for the visit by the army leaders and for the great contributions made by the PLA commanders and fighters to the rescue work.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING GOVERNOR HOLDS MEETING ON REBUILDING PANJIN CITY

SK070715 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Quan Shuren, provincial governor, sponsored an on-the-spot work meeting in Panjin City today. Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of 18 provincial-level departments concerned, including the provincial Planning and Economic Commission, the provincial Financial Administration Department, the provincial Civil Administrative Department, the provincial Agricultural Bank, and provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative; and responsible comrades from Jinzhou, Fuxin, and Yingkou cities. They helped study and formulate specific measures for helping Panjin City restore production and rebuild.

(Wang Zhan), secretary of the Panjin City CPC Committee, reported on the disaster situation at the meeting. He said: Since the flood period, the Liao He within the boundaries of Panjin has successively had four flood peaks. Five townships, including (Lujia), (Chenjia), (Bohai), (Changjiao), and (Xibin); and three farms, including (Xinsheng), (Taiping), and (Dahuang), were inundated by the floods. According to preliminary statistics compiled on 3 September, 240 natural villages, involving 250,000 families with a population of 110,000, in the rural areas of the city have suffered from the flood disasters. The losses directly caused by the floods has reached about 900 million yuan.

Comrades participating in the meeting unanimously held that the flood disasters suffered by Panjin this year were exceptional in history. This has been a severe test for the Panjin City CPC Committee, the city government, and the people of the whole city. The PLA has made great contributions in safeguarding Panjin, the oilfield, and the Liaohé chemical fertilizer plant.

Comrades participating in the meeting carefully studied the issues concerning helping the disaster-stricken people and providing for and helping them engage in production. Relevant departments set specific measures for supporting Panjin to rebuild in line with their actual conditions.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GAO DI EXTENDS GREETINGS TO TEACHERS

SK110358 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Sep 85

[Excerpts] In order to ceremoniously celebrate the Teachers' Day, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Government, the Changchun City CPC Committee, and the city People's Government jointly held a rally to celebrate the first Teachers' Day at the Changchun City gymnasium at 1400 this afternoon.

Seated on the rostrum were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the PLA units stationed in Changchun, and Changchun City, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Zhang Shiyang, Zhao Xiu, Yu Ruihuang, Dong Su, Gao Wen, Zhang Dexin, (Jin Peng), (Li Deming), (Xia Zuwei), (Dong Fuchen), (Zhang Baohua), (Zhu Xingguo), Xiao Chun, and Chen Zhenkang. Also seated on the rostrum were (Ding Changze), director of the teachers training department under the State Education Commission, and (Yu Wenda), head of the Jilin branch of the central lecturers' group for teachers training.

Chen Zhenkang, mayor of Changchun City, presided over the rally.

[Begin recording] "Now we invite Comrade Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, to deliver a speech."

[Gao Di] "Comrades, today we ceremoniously get together to celebrate the first national Teachers' Day. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the Changchun City leading party and government organs, I extend festive greetings and lofty respect to the teachers participating in the rally and the broad masses of teachers and educational workers through the province." [End recording]

In his speech, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed: Developing education and training talented personnel is a job of the whole party. Party committees and governments at all levels should conscientiously strengthen the leadership over the educational work, and leaders at all levels

should render good service to education, schools, and teachers in order to be good supporters in the rear.

Comrade Gao Di concluded: We hope the broad masses of teachers and educational workers to be self-respect, self-possessed, and stronger, to spur themselves on, to be keen to conduct the reform work, and to make new greater contributions to making the country strong and the people rich.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

SK080730 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress opened in Harbin today. The agenda of this meeting is to examine and discuss a resolution on extensively carrying out activities of respecting teachers and paying attention to education throughout the province, and a report on the province's antiflood and rescue work and to adopt a relevant resolution; to examine and discuss a report on the implementation of the national economic and social development plan and the financial budget in the first 7 months of this year; to examine and discuss Heilongjiang Province's fee administrative regulations and the tuberculosis prevention and cure administrative regulations; to examine and discuss a report on dealing strict blows at serious economic criminal offences and a report on the implementation of food hygienic administrative regulations on the part of provincial food retailers and urban and rural trade fairs; and to discuss the appointment and removal of cadres.

Today's meeting was presided over by Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting heard an explanation by Wu Di, chairman of the science, technology, culture, and education office of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on the resolution of launching proven activities of respecting teachers and paying attention to education, discussed and adopted such resolution, and heard and discussed a report by (Zhai Yumin), deputy secretary general of the provincial government, on the province's efforts to combat floods and to send relief.

Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended today's meeting.

Wang Lianzheng, and Jing Bowen, vice governors, Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

LI GUIXIAN ATTENDS RALLY ON TEACHERS' DAY

SK110357 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Sep 85

[On-the-spot report on the ceremonious rally sponsored by Liaoning Province and Shenyang City on 10 September to happily celebrate our country's first teachers' day---recorded]

[Excerpts] At 0810, more than 1,000 excellent teachers, wearing red flowers, from across the province stepped into the Liaoning gymnasium. Leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Military Region welcomed and extended cordial festive greetings to these teachers in front of the gymnasium. With flowers in their hands, many young pioneers lined up along both sides of the road to meet their teachers by shouting "Celebrations! Celebrations! May our teachers have a happy day!" Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, presided over the rally.

Among those present at today's rally are the leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, the Shenyang Military Region, and the Liaoning Military District including Li Guixian, Dai Suli, Quan Shuren, Sun Weiben, Li Changchun, Xu Shaofu, Gao Zi, Liu Yiyun, Liu Zhenhua, (Song Keda), Ding Jianrui, Liu Dongfan, and Li Zemin. Also attending the rally are Chen Enfeng, Lu Guangji, and other responsible persons of various democratic parties. Also attending today's rally are Huang Oudong, member of the Central Advisory Commission, who is staying in Shenyang; Li Tao, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Li Huang, former secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Shi, former vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and (Wang Mingda), vice chairman of the State Educational Commission, who is expressing sympathy and solicitude for teachers in our province's disaster areas.

CS0: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

DECISIONS ON DEVELOPING EDUCATIONAL UNDERTAKINGS

SK050404 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On 15 August, at the provincial educational work conference the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government announced the following decisions in order to implement the central authorities' decision on reforming the educational structure, to develop provincial educational undertakings, and to improve and raise the social status and remuneration of teachers.

1. To attain the goal of making the 9-year compulsory education universal in the province by 1995, the province will allocate 8 million yuan annually from 1986 to 1990 to a few counties and minority nationalities counties with economic difficulties in order to help them build or repair the schoolhouses needed in the course of making junior middle school education universal.
2. To develop secondary and vocational education, the province will give subsidies until 1990 to the provincial-run secondary specialized schools to build the capital construction projects. Taking this year's allocation of 7 million yuan as the base, the province will give such an allocation each year. Meanwhile, efforts will be made to increase such allocation annually.
3. In the future, the province will release 5 million yuan each year from the local budget to make up for the deficiency in the allocations for the development of vocational and technical education.
4. The investment in capital construction of the provincial-run higher learning institutions will increase from 26 million yuan in 1984 to 50 million yuan this year in order to accelerate the development of higher education.
5. To vigorously support various cities to run specialized schools for teachers, from 1985 to 1990, the province will release 5.5 million yuan annually from the investment in the capital construction of higher learning institutions to subsidize the capital construction of specialized schools for teachers and to expand the scale of their enrollment.
6. To raise the teacher training capacity of educational institutions of various cities (excluding Shenyang and Dalian, which have independent plans),

the province will allocate 1 million yuan annually from 1986 to 1990 to subsidize the building of capital construction.

7. Beginning from 1986, the province will invest a total of 50 million yuan annually in building houses for teachers of primary and middle schools. This fund will consist of 10 million yuan, which will be allocated by the province to build houses for teachers of various city and county primary and middle schools, deducting the base amount allocated to Shenyang and Dalian; the 20 million yuan which will be secured by collecting 2 percent of the investment in resident construction of various departments and units in cities; and the investment of various cities and counties (districts).

8. Effective from this year, the houses appropriated by housing property departments which had formerly been used by various schools will still be used by educational departments through redistribution. In the case of married people, if either the husband or wife is a teacher, the other will enjoy priority in housing distribution under the same condition.

9. To celebrate teachers' day this year, the province will allocate 350,000 yuan to commend and award 100 model teachers and 1,600 excellent teachers and to issue honorary certificates to those teachers with 30 years' teaching experience.

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

COMMANDER INSPECTS JILIN--After inspecting and giving guidance to the work of our province, Liu Jingsong, commander, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, of the Shenyang Military Region, left Changchun at noon on 3 September. During their stay in Changchun, responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee gave reports to Commander Liu Jingsong and Commissar Liu Zhenhua on the current work of the province, the antiflood work and numerous deeds of the armymen and civilians of the province who united as one to combat the unprecedented floods. They spoke highly of the tremendous contributions the PLA commanders and fighters stationed in our province had made to the anti-flood and rescue work, and conveyed the heartfelt gratitude of the people of the province, in particular the people in the disaster-stricken areas, to the leader of the military region and the People's Army. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Sep 85]

GREETINGS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS--On the afternoon of 9 September, over 40 people, including Gao Di, Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Zhang Shiyong, Dong Su, Xiao Chun, and Chen Zhenkang, leading comrades of the province and Changchun City, and responsible comrades of departments concerned, respectively visited the hard-working teachers in 12 primary and middle schools, a university, a college, and a secondary specialized institute in Changchun. (Hu Runmin), headmaster of the provincial experimental middle school, reported on the situation of implementing the policy towards the intellectuals and conducting the educational reform to the leaders of the province and Changchun City. After listening to the report delivered by the headmaster, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Xiao Chun, secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee, fully affirmed their achievements. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Sep 85]

TEACHERS' REPRESENTATIVES RECEIVED--This some provincial party and government leaders invited 26 provincial model teachers and representatives of excellent teachers to a forum at the Beifang Mansion. Among the provincial party and government leaders present at the forum were Chen Lei, Wang Zhao, Chen Yuanzhi, Jing Bowen, and Wang Fei. Chen Lei, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, spoke at the forum. He encouraged teachers to improve and respect themselves, be dignified, and to train still more talented people for the country. Comrade Chen Lei also wrote a poem to mark Teachers' Day. This afternoon, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee received the 260 representatives of the teachers who had participated in the provincial rally on marking the first Teachers' Day, and posed for a photograph together with them. [Excerpts] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/1410

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

XINJIANG UNIVERSITY GRADUATES 15,000--Urumqi, 4 September (XINHUA)--About 15,000 students have graduated from Xinjiang University, the largest in China's ethnic-minority-inhabited areas, since its founding 50 years ago. An official from the university here noted today that most of the students had graduated since China's liberation in 1949. Most of the graduates were now working in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, he added. The university now has 11 departments, and 5,500 students are studying there. In 1949 there were only 2 departments and 379 students. The students attending at present are from 15 ethnic groups. Thrity students are taking postgraduate courses. More than 500 of the teachers at the university are from ethnic minorities, including 20 associate professors and 141 lecturers. The university's facilities include satellite reception equipment, closed-circuit TV for teaching, a computer center and language laboratories. Officials there have invited professors and experts from institutes in other provinces to lecture to students. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 4 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/377

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ARMY RESERVE DIVISION ESTABLISHED

Beijing Military Region

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Li Tao [2621 3447], Ben Lei [1149 7191] and Wen Long [2429 7893]]

[Text] On 10 June, the Chinese PLA Xinzhou army reserve division was solemnly established in Xinzhou Municipality.

The establishment of a reserve force is an important strategic decision by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission under the new situation of energetically developing national economic construction, the streamlining, reorganization, and system reform of the armed forces, as the substantive measure for strengthening the construction of reserve forces, and building the wartime mobilization system that suits our national conditions. The Xinzhou reserve division began last March, and it took 3 months to complete the work. The Xinzhou locality party committee, administrative office and the counties and municipalities assumed the establishment task, under the situation of having an extraordinarily heavy and complicated key work load, positively adopted measures to strengthen their leadership work in the establishment, and coordinate the strengths from all quarters, in order to insure the smooth implementation of the establishment work in manpower, material and finance. The characteristics of this establishment work were: definite in guiding ideology, everything started from sparing use of manpower and alleviating the burden on the masses, took little time and little money, and reaped good results.

During the inaugural ceremony of the reserve division, commander Zhang Guangyu [1728 1684 2589] of the provincial military district called on all the officers and men of the reserve division to obey and serve the overall situation of economic construction, positively participate in the 2 civilizations construction, take the lead in working towards prosperity, develop commodity production, resolutely walk on the path of maintaining the military with labor and of making the people prosperous and the military strong, to maintain a small number of soldiers during peacetime and provide more soldiers during wartime, in order to truly construct the reserve division into a new type of armed forces who are both soldiers and civilians. Secretary Yan Guanghong [7051 1684 3163] of Xinzhou prefecture party

committee, on behalf of the party committee and the government of various levels in Xinzhou prefecture, expressed: "We should go further to carry forward the honorable tradition of the entire party grasping the military in supporting and caring for the reserve division in the same way as we support and care for the military sub-district and the people's armed forces department, to help solve practical problems and truly do a good job in consolidation and enhancement work, in order to make the reserve division an armed force of the masses which can produce during peacetime and fight during wartime."

Leadership cadre Kang Lin [1660 2651] of Beijing Military Region and Deputy Chief Zhou Cun [0719 2625] of General Staff Headquarters attended the reserve division's inaugural ceremony.

Guangzhou Military Region

Changsha HUNAN HUABAO in Chinese No 4, 1 Jul 85 pp 20-21

[Text] "Ba, ba!" Two red signal flares rose high into the sky. A new contingent of people's armed force--Zhuzhou army reserve division, in a seemingly real combat exercise, opened up before people's eyes its heroic appearance of the PLA reserve force, which "will come when summoned, will be able to fight upon arrival, and will be able to win in combat."

The Zhuzhou Army Reserve Division was established in February 1984 in accordance with the guidance of the all army mobilization conference of Guangzhou Military Region, with the provisions of the new draft law, and under the leadership of Hunan party committee, Hunan provincial people's government, and provincial military district. The purpose of establishing a reserve armed force is to set up and perfect the wartime fast mobilization system in order to achieve the goal of maintaining few soldiers in peacetime and supplying more soldiers during wartime. This is an important reform in our country's military service system and is a strategic measure in strengthening the construction of national defense reserve forces during the new era. During the process of establishing the reserve division, nearly 100,000 youths of suitable age in both rural and urban Zhuzhou, which has an honorable revolutionary tradition, enthusiastically volunteered to join the army one after another. Among them were the descendants of martyrs, meritorious warriors during the self-defense counterattack war against Vietnam, shock workers of the new long march, and members of households having made 10,000 yuan. They did not claim credit for themselves and did not forget their country after having got rich and displayed high political awareness and great patriotism. In only 4 months the division completed its tasks of reserve cadre appointment, determining the number of reserve officers and men, and the establishment of reserve organization.

After its establishment, the Zhuzhou army reserve division, in accordance with the requirements of the training outline issued by the General Staff Department, carried out strict military and political training. In mid-November of last year, this division completed the military training in fast assembly, offense, communication, anti-chemical warfare, reconnaissance

and medical first-aid, displaying promising military qualifications. As you can see that within 30 minutes after the fast assembly warning, the hundreds of reserve personnel of the communication battalion directly under the division completed their assembly, while the young workers in the workshops and the young peasants in the field became fully armed PLA warriors in a twinkling of the eye. Their speed in assembly was surprisingly fast. Afterwards, they ascended a named high ground in a speedy action of only 9 minutes and 20 seconds. They set up for the division's command post use the communication hub which included various radio stations, telephone stations and receiving and dispatching office, and speedily linked up the communication contacts with all superior and subordinate, inside and outside units. The audience could not but to exclaim surprise and admiration!

In November of last year, the reserve division solemnly held a military review. Commander Yu Taizhong of Guangzhou Military Region conferred on the Zhuzhou army reserve division the "1 August" army flag, and reviewed this new army contingent with First Secretary Mao Zhiyong of the CPC Hunan Provincial Committee who was concurrently the first political commissar of the provincial military district, in the company of Commander Jiang Jinliu of the provincial military district. In the majestic martial music, 11 dismounted parade formations and 9 mechanized parade formations of reserve infantry, engineering corps, reconnaissance scouts, anti-chemical warfare, medics, communication and artillery, led by "1 August" army flag, valiantly and spiritedly passed the review stand to be reviewed by the party and the people. The formations in procession were seen as a straight line, and heard as one tone, portraying the strength of the mighty PLA reserve.

Some people wondered that in modern warfare, if it is possible to reduce the number of the regular troops and to organize reserve troops. This question was answered by the seemingly real combat exercise of the Zhuzhou army reserve division. After viewing the exercise, a deputy division commander of a field army commented: "It is really not simple for the reserve to achieve this level." Some old Red Army and old 8th Route Army soldiers also happily said: "Our mind can rest assured when we have this kind of reserve force for inforcement when a war breaks out!"

12739
CSO: 4005/1305

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA URGES CARE FOR ARMY DEPENDENT TEACHERS

OW251245 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 24 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Aug (XINHUA)--The PLA General Political Department and the General Logistics Department have issued a circular urging all army units to express concern for the political treatment and daily lives of teachers in schools and kindergartens for children of army cadres.

The General Political and Logistics Departments approved and distributed to all large army units the "Opinions on Questions Related to Teachers in Schools and Kindergartens for Children of Army Cadres" under their subordinate departments concerned. The "Opinions" noted: In order to further arouse the enthusiasm of teachers in schools and kindergartens for children of army cadres, and inspire them to show their love for children's education in the army, to work for army building without distractions, and to do their best to improve teaching quality and train qualified personnel, it is necessary to take the following steps to solve the problems of teachers in schools and kindergartens for children of army cadres:

1. Show concern for teachers in terms of political treatment. It is necessary to relay to them promptly the related documents as stipulated, engage them in activities organized by the army and local authorities, recruit into the party teachers who have met the qualifications for party members, and boldly select to leading posts in schools and kindergartens those teachers who have met the "four requirements" for cadres, and who have shown ardent love for work for children and education in the army.
2. Actively help teachers solve their practical problems. It is necessary to focus on solving the problems of housing and of teacher couples who live far apart from each other. It is necessary to improve the teachers' health, and regularly conduct physical examinations for them. Conditions permitting, arrangements should be made to let teachers take short vacations in resort areas every summer. Teachers are entitled to the same material supplies and allowances as office cadres of the army.
3. Energetically commend the advanced teachers, and extensively launch activities to promote respect for teachers and emphasize education. On teachers' day every year, it is necessary to commend the advanced teachers in various manners, and extensively publicize their advanced deeds. Outstanding teachers who have made remarkable results and special contributions in their work may be awarded.

CSO: 4005/1407

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN HOLDS ARMY RECRUITMENT, RESETTLEMENT WORK MEETING

HK070215 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on army recruitment which concluded on 6 September called on the departments concerned in the province to strengthen leadership and strive to do a good job in military recruitment and resettlement work in the coming winter.

This meeting was jointly convened by the provincial government and Yunnan Military District. The meeting seriously studied the spirit of the relevant central instructions on army recruitment, conveyed and implemented the spirit of the military recruitment work conferences held by the whole army and by the Chengdu Military Region, and made arrangements for the work in the coming winter on the basis of summing up experiences.

The meeting called on all areas and departments concerned to do a good job in propaganda and education and use various forms to conduct education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism for the militia and for young people of military service age. They should publicize the military service law to strengthen the sense of responsibility of the militia and young people for defending the motherland and their concept of doing military service as required by law.

The meeting also called on the government at the levels and the departments concerned to do a good job in providing preferential treatment for PLA dependents and resettling demobilized servicemen.

Vice Governor Dao Guodong spoke at the meeting.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

GUANGZHOU MILITARY LEADER FUNERAL--Guangzhou, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--Yan Deming, former deputy commander of the Guangzhou Military Region, died of illness on 4 August in Guangzhou at the age of 68. In compliance with Comrade Yan Deming's will and his dependents' wishes, a brief funeral was held for him. On 14 August, responsible comrades of the party committees and people's governments of Guangdong Province and Guangzhou City and of PLA units of the Guangzhou Military Region, as well as commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Guangzhou, totaling more than 300, bade farewell to Comrade Yang Deming's remains. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0855 GMT 14 Aug 85 OW]

LEADERSHIP IMPROVEMENT IN NAVY--The recent adjustment of leading bodies at and above the corps level in the Navy shows a big stride taken toward the goal of making the average cadre contingent younger, better educated, and more competent professionally. Members of the new leading bodies of various fleets, air units, and naval bases are on average 5 years younger than those in the past. Among them, 81 percent have studied at high-level military academies, and quite a number of young and middle-aged cadres in their 30's or 40's have practical experience in working on naval vessels or in air units. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 26 Aug 85]

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